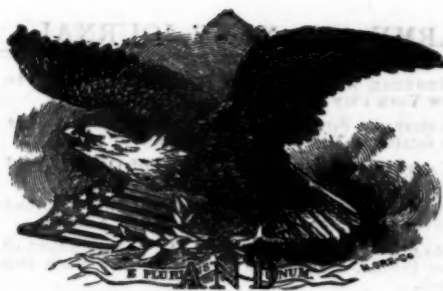


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PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT C. McCLEURE, 18th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Clark, Texas, is at Carlinville, Ill.

LIEUTENANT FRANCIS WOODBRIDGE, 7th U. S. Infantry, is visiting at 49 Packard Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

MAJOR JOHN I. RODGERS, 1st U. S. Artillery, of Gen. Miles's staff, has been visiting old friends in Oregon.

LIEUTENANT W. S. STAMPER, 21st U. S. Infantry, now in the East, is shortly due at Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

LIEUTENANT C. L. BECKURTS, 6th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Newport Barracks, Ky., Nov. 30, from a short leave.

CAPTAIN J. A. FESSENDEN, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Monday from a short leave.

CHAPLAIN O. E. HERRICK, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Monroe, Va., from a long leave much improved in health.

ASSISTANT SURGEON PAUL CLENDENIN, U. S. A., of Fort McIntosh, was made the happy father of a daughter, Nov. 19.

LIEUTENANT J. M. CARSON, 5th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Reno, I. T., will spend the holidays in Washington visiting relatives.

LIEUTENANT B. C. MORSE, 23d U. S. Infantry, will leave Fort Macinac, Mich., next week to spend Christmas with relatives.

GENERAL E. A. CARR, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Wingate from a pleasant trip to Fort Union and Stanton, New Mexico.

LIEUTENANT WIRT ROBINSON, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., this week, on a fortnight's visit to friends in Virginia.

MAJOR JOHN M. BACON, 7th U. S. Cavalry, was to leave Fort Riley, Kas., this week to spend December and January in the East.

COLONEL D. R. CLENDENIN, 2d U. S. Cavalry, was to leave Fort Walla Walla this week to spend December and January on leave.

LIEUTENANT G. LE ROY IRWIN, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Sunday from a brief Thanksgiving leave.

LIEUTENANT A. P. BLUNT, 5th U. S. Artillery, took charge on Monday of subsistence matters at the post of Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

Mrs. and Miss O'Connell, now visiting in Cincinnati, will join Captain J. J. O'Connell, 1st U. S. Inf., at Angel Island, Cal., after the holidays.

CAPTAIN J. W. POWELL, 6th U. S. Infantry, lately in Philadelphia, has gone to Columbus Barracks, O., to conduct recruits to Kansas and Colorado.

CAPTAIN C. E. BENNETT, 17th U. S. Infantry, has been visiting in Philadelphia and New York preparatory to conducting a batch of recruits to Nebraska.

CAPTAIN JAMES E. PILCHER, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., lately stationed at Bedlow's Island, was expected in San Antonio this week on his way to Fort Clark.

LIEUTENANTS R. R. STEVENS and J. E. NORMOYLE, 23d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Brady, Mich., paid a pleasant visit to their brother officers at Fort Mackinac, Mich., this week.

GENERAL B. H. GRIERSON, U. S. A., in his annual report pays high compliments to Capt. J. L. Bullis, 24th U. S. Infantry, for his excellent management of the Indians at San Carlos.

MAJOR ISAAC ARNOLD, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., lately at Old Point Comfort, arrived at Columbia, Tenn., early in the week and assumed command of the arsenal there.

LIEUTENANT E. E. BENJAMIN, 1st U. S. Infantry, who has been visiting for some time past at Riverhead, N. Y., was to start this week for Bequia Barracks, Cal., by way of Panama.

GENERAL J. W. FORSTY, U. S. A., will spend December and January on leave. During a portion of his absence the post of Fort Riley will be commanded by Major S. M. Whitely, 7th Cav.

LIEUTENANT T. R. ADAMS, 5th U. S. Art., has taken temporary charge of Fort Monroe arsenal until the arrival from Rock Island of Maj. John R. McGinness, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.

LIEUTENANT GUY HOWARD, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Howard, made a pleasant visit to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., this week, and was hospitably received by Major Kellogg and his officers.

COLONEL C. B. COMSTOCK, Major C. J. Allen, and Capt. D. C. Kingman, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., were in New Orleans this week as a Board to discuss the question of certain bridges across the Mississippi River.

THE handsome saddle, valued at \$1,500, recently presented to Gen. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., by Gen. Francisco Naranjo, Secretary of War of Mexico, has been placed among the exhibits at San Antonio, and proves a great attraction.

CAPTAIN CHARLES A. DEMPSEY, 2d U. S. Inf., was married Nov. 27, at Philadelphia, to Miss Mary Vashby Miskey. The Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D., performed the ceremony. After a short tour the married couple will go to Fort Omaha.

BREVET MAJOR S. C. VEDDER, U. S. A., is a very sick man at his home at Fairfax Court-House, Va. Major Vedder will be remembered as the always genial and accomplished officer in charge of the recruiting rendezvous in this city until relieved by Capt. Francis M. Gibson, 7th Cav.—*Washington Herald*.

GENERAL A. W. GREENLY, U. S. A., paid a visit to New York City this week.

ASSISTANT SURGEON H. I. RAYMOND, U. S. A., has got settled at Newport Barracks, Ky.

CAPTAIN JOHN SIMPSON, U. S. A., of Omaha, paid a pleasant visit to Fort Niobrara this week.

CAPTAIN J. H. SMITH, 19th U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Fort Davis, Tex., from a visit to San Antonio.

MAJOR W. M. DUNN, U. S. A., commandant of Fort Preble, Me., visited friends in New York this week.

CAPTAIN CHAS. H. INGALLS, U. S. A., has now got settled at Vancouver Barracks, and enjoys his new station.

MAJOR C. H. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., was expected to return to Cheyenne, Wyo., this week, from a fortnight's leave.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL E. M. HEYL, U. S. A., of Chicago, was at San Antonio a few days ago on an inspection tour.

LIEUTENANT J. H. WEBER, Signal Corps, U. S. A., was expected to leave Bunker Hill, Ill., this week, for Washington.

LIEUTENANT W. J. NICHOLSON, 7th U. S. Cav., now enjoying a leave, will return to Fort Riley, Kas., early in January.

CAPTAIN C. E. NORDSTROM, 10th U. S. Cav., on leave in New York, called on friends at Governor's Island on Monday.

CAPTAIN C. A. EARNEST, 8th U. S. Inf., visited friends in Omaha this week, and afterwards returned to Fort Niobrara.

CAPTAIN S. H. LINCOLN, 10th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Lincoln, lately at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, have joined at Fort Crawford, Colo.

CAPTAIN T. W. MORRISON, 16th U. S. Inf., of Fort Douglas, Utah, is expected East early in December to spend a portion of the winter.

SURGEON-GENERAL JOHN MOORE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Moore returned to Washington early in the week from a short visit to Fort Monroe.

LIEUTENANT H. C. CARBAUGH, 5th U. S. Art., and Mrs. Carbaugh are spending the winter at 1612 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT H. J. SLOCUM, 7th U. S. Cav., came to New York this week from Sing Sing, where he was on leave, to be examined by a Retiring Board.

LIEUTENANT W. W. TYLER, 13th U. S. Inf., on sick leave from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is spending the winter with his family at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

COLONEL M. V. SHERIDAN, U. S. A., has returned to Omaha, from a trip to Chicago, to give testimony before the Retiring Board in the case of Lieut. Col. G. A. Forsyth.

CAPTAIN T. E. TRUE, one of the newly appointed assistant quartermasters, U. S. Army, has arrived in Los Angeles and entered upon duty on the staff of Gen. Grierson.

CAPTAIN G. G. LOTT, 11th U. S. Inf., recently examined by a Retiring Board at Governor's Island, will shortly relinquish command of Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., and go to his home.

LIEUTENANT W. P. BURNHAM, 6th U. S. Infantry, has turned over his accountability to his successor as A. A. Q. M. at Fort Lewis, Col., and has left the latter post for his new station, Fort Riley, Kas.

THE "Sons of the Revolution" had a pleasant time in New York on Monday, Dec. 2, the day of their annual meeting. Major Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., was elected one of the Board of Managers.

ST. PAUL was the scene of a double wedding on Wednesday, the fair brides being the Misses Sophia Penn and Virginia Langdon, daughters of Col. Glover Perin, U. S. A., retired, and the respective grooms Messrs. E. A. Shepley and J. E. Stryker.

A WASHINGTON correspondent quotes Minister Valente, of Brazil, as saying "he should not be surprised to see Dom Pedro make a visit to the United States if his health should improve, as he has a warm attachment for this country. Dec. 2 was his 64th birthday."

CAPTAIN H. B. OSGOOD, U. S. A., will take charge of subsistence matters at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., instead of at Davis Island, as originally ordered. Being a practical, experienced and energetic officer subsistence affairs at the Mounted Service Depot will receive close attention.

MAJOR GENERAL GEO. CROOK, Col. T. H. Stanton, and Capt. C. S. Roberts and Philip Reade, U. S. A., were expected to be present this week at the National Guard convention at Springfield, Ill. The same party will likely attend a similar convention at Milwaukee in the second week of February next.

LIEUTENANT D. E. MCCARTHY, 12th U. S. Infantry, read a paper on "Army Life on the Plains Among the Indians" Nov. 27 before the Dougan Club, of Albany. The Press says: "It was a brilliant and eloquent effort which the members of the club not only richly enjoyed, but expressed grateful thanks to the lieutenant for his delightful discourse."

CAPTAIN DANIEL ROBINSON, 7th U. S. Inf., who joined the Army as an enlisted man in September, 1849, and has served continuously since with about a year's exception, was placed on the retired list Nov. 30, at his own request. This promotes 1st Lieut. and Bvt. Capt. Levi F. Burnett, an officer with a war record, to captain, and 2d Lieut. D. L. Howell to 1st lieutenant. Capt. Burnett was promoted 1st lieutenant May 10, 1873.

COLONEL EDMUND RICE, U. S. Army, who commanded the old 19th Massachusetts in many battles, and is now serving in the 5th U. S. Infantry in the West, has been on a visit to his old home in Cambridge and Boston, Mass. His stay was very much shortened owing to a fatal elevator accident to his father-in-law, John C. Huntington, of Cincinnati. Col. Rice is the son of the late Moses M. Rice, of Cambridge, one of the originators of street railroads about Boston.

GENERAL J. A. EGIN, U. S. A., of Louisville, Ky., who has been seriously ill, is now reported as somewhat better.

CAPTAIN J. B. GUTHRIE, 13th U. S. Infantry, lately at David's Island, will soon join his company at Fort Sill, I. T.

CAPTAIN S. M. MILLS, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week from a short visit to New York City.

KING KALAKUA, celebrated his 53d birthday, Nov. 16, at Honolulu, in grand style. He was elected king, Feb. 12, 1874.

CAPTAIN R. A. WILLIAMS, 8th U. S. Cavalry, has left Fort Meade for the East and will spend a portion of the winter abroad.

CAPTAIN PHILIP READE, U. S. A., will, it is understood, remain on the staff of Major-Gen. Crook, at Chicago, until September, 1890.

CAPTAIN W. H. NASH, U. S. A., left Fort Monroe, Va., on Monday en route to Vancouver Barracks to report to General Gibbon for duty.

LIEUTENANT F. B. BABBITT, U. S. A., who is visiting his father, Major Babbitt, at San Antonio, Tex., has had his sick leave extended three months.

LIEUTENANT J. W. MCANDREW, 21st U. S. Infantry, who was married last week at Scranton, Pa., has had his leave extended one month and will, with his bride, join at Fort Sidney, Neb., in January.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD and Captain C. B. Sears, U. S. A., are a committee on behalf of the Army to confer with the Navy in regard to a programme of manoeuvres for joint naval and military operations next summer.

GENERAL H. L. ABBOT, U. S. A., will contribute to an early number of the *Forum*, an article entitled "The Effect of New Inventions of Warfare," and Lieut. B. A. Fiske, U. S. N., one on "Naval Warfare Under New Conditions."

Mrs. and Miss Proctor, wife of the Secretary of War, went to Fort Monroe, Va., this week, for a month's stay. During their absence, the Secretary's niece, Mrs. Carey, wife of Col. A. B. Carey, Pay Department, U. S. A., will preside over his house.

COLONEL A. J. DALLAS, U. S. A., retired, who has been spending the summer North, partly at the country seat of his cousin, M. W. Hazelton, on Staten Island, N. Y., and since in New York City, returned with his family on Dec. 2 to his home at Orlando, Orange Co., Fla.

LIEUTENANT J. H. PHILBRICK, 11th U. S. Inf., an experienced officer of 12 years' service, has succeeded Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine as regimental adjutant. Lieutenant Irvine was expected to arrive at Bedlow's Island this week to take command of Co. B of his regiment, the captain of which is permanently absent.

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN ANDERSON, 18th Inf., appointed regimental quartermaster, left Ft. Gibson Nov. 26 for his new station, Fort Clark, Tex. A better selection could hardly have been made and his many friends congratulate Lieutenant Anderson upon his well-deserved appointment.—*Kansas City Times*.

ADVISES have been received in Washington that the Korean Government has decided to dispense with the services of Col. Cummins and Major Lee, who went to that country a few years ago to organize the military forces. Col. Dye, at one time chief of police in Washington, will remain in the service of Korea.

LIEUTENANT JOHN PITCHER, 1st U. S. Cavalry, after a meritorious service as A. D. C. on the staff of Major-Gen. Schofield, dating from Dec. 1, 1885, has relinquished the position and will join his troop at Fort Custer, Mont., early in January. He has been succeeded by Lieut. Avery D. Andrews, 5th U. S. Art., Gen. Schofield's son-in-law, a bright young officer.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL H. W. LAWTON, U. S. A., being recently in Los Angeles, Cal., the *Times* of that city says: "He was called on by a host of friends and admirers, who were glad to congratulate the brave soldier on his well-earned, rapid promotion! He is now serving where his brilliant soldierly attributes and able judicious turn of mind will prove of incalculable value to the Army."

COLONEL WILLIAM B. LANE, U. S. A., retired, was not in a hurry to finish his turkey at the Lafayette Nov. 30. Col. Lane lives for the most part of the year at Carlisle, but frequently forsakes that town to move about the great cities and meet with his comrades who, like him, have stood the storm and stress of battle.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

COLONEL JOHN P. NICHOLSON, Secretary of the State Commission which had charge of the erection and dedication of the Pennsylvania monuments at Gettysburg, is preparing a unique volume which will contain a complete collection of specimens of the different regimental badges and bronze medals especially struck off and worn by the Pennsylvania survivors of the battle at the dedication of the regimental monuments.

Among the rose-bud debutantes in Washington this winter is Miss Virginia Lewis, granddaughter of the late John M. Courtenay. Miss Lewis is a tall, beautiful girl, with a superb figure, rose-leaf complexion, and cultivated, stately manners, and strongly resembles her handsome mother, Mrs. Handbury, who in her girlhood days was the reigning belle of New Orleans. Mr. Courtenay's magnificent home in the Crescent City has always been the scene of much elegant hospitality.

A CINCINNATI correspondent writes: "On Nov. 27 Mrs. Le Boutillier, Sr., of Madison road, gave a pretty tea in honor of the debut of her granddaughter, Miss Mary O'Connell, daughter of Capt. J. J. O'Connell, 1st U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Margaret Le Boutillier O'Connell. The debutante is highly educated, a girl of handsome presence, and received the congratulations of her friends with charming grace. The handsome rooms were beautifully decorated and beside the debutante was a table piled high with superb bouquets from friends and relatives."

LIEUTENANT W. C. McFARLAND, 16th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Davis Island, N. Y. H.

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR THAYER, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Brown, Tex.

MAJOR W. A. JONES, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was to leave St. Paul this week for the East on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT C. L. STEELE, 18th U. S. Inf., of Fort Clark, Tex., has started North to spend December and January on leave.

CAPTAIN P. L. LEE, 10th U. S. Cavalry, who has been seeking restoration to health, has had his sick leave extended one month.

CAPTAIN J. M. POPE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Pope have returned to Fort Leavenworth from a pleasant visit to Louisville and Nashville.

WE regret to note that Capt. F. L. Dodge, 23d U. S. Inf., is to be removed from Hot Springs, Ark., to the Insane Asylum at Washington.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS J. WATKINS, 11th U. S. Infantry, was expected to return to Fort Niagara, N. Y., this week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT E. B. WEEKS, 5th U. S. Infantry, has arrived at San Antonio and assumed charge of subsistence matters at the military post in that city.

CAPTAIN F. H. E. EBSTEIN, 21st U. S. Infantry, who has been visiting in New York and vicinity, expected to leave this week for Old Point Comfort.

CAPTAIN E. S. STIVERS, 25th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Shaw, Mont., awaiting retirement, is spending a portion of the winter at 221 South 36th street, Philadelphia.

MAJOR GEO. E. GLENN, paymaster, U. S. A., arrived in New York City from the Pacific Coast on Thursday, and has established his office at the Army Building, 39 Whitehall street.

COLONEL WATSON C. SQUIRE, a gentleman well known to the Army, and late Governor of the Territory of Washington, has been chosen U. S. Senator to represent the new State of Washington. He has been assigned to the short term, expiring 1893.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. J. STEVENS, 9th U. S. Cav., was married Dec. 4 at St. Stephen's Church, Wilkesbarre, Pa., to Miss Sarah Covell Moffet, in the presence of a large concourse of friends. After the wedding tour the married couple will go to Fort McKinney, Wyo.

GENERAL BENÉT, Chief of Ordnance, and Capt. Chas. S. Smith left Washington on Monday on a tour of inspection of the Bethlehem Steel Works and the Watervliet Arsenal. At the Bethlehem Works a contract for furnishing the Government with \$1,000,000 worth of steel is now being filled.

The Virginia Assembly on Dec. 4 adopt a resolution, "that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and requested in the name and in behalf of the Commonwealth to accept, at the hands of the Lee Monument Association, the gift of the monument or equestrian statue of Gen. Robt. E. Lee, including the pedestal and circle of ground upon which said statue is to be erected."

A SANTA FE despatch of Dec. 3 says: "An order came from the War Department to-day suspending the General Court-martial for the trial of charges against Capt. Morris U. Wessells, 24th U. S. Inf. Capt. Wessells is charged with violating articles of war relating to drunkenness. Saturday he appeared before Capt. Bailey, acting judge advocate, at Fort Marcy, and made a satisfactory explanation of his conduct, at the same time taking a pledge to refrain from intoxicants for five years. Upon this showing the War Department issued the order."

THE VANCOUVER Independent of Nov. 27 says: Major John I. Rodgers, 1st Art., is up from San Francisco on a visit to Fort Canby and Vancouver Barracks. Col. T. M. Anderson, 14th Inf., has been at Fort Townsend to inspect Co. A. Major Jas. Jackson, 2d Cav., Fort Walla Walla, is over in the Sound country on a short hunting tour. The following from Vancouver Barracks attended the annual meeting and banquet of the Loyal Legion in Portland, Nov. 18: Gen. John Gibbon; Col. T. M. Anderson, 14th Inf.; Major J. P. Canby, Pay Dept.; Major T. H. Handbury, Engineer Dept.; Capt. J. A. Sladen, retired; Capt. S. McConihe, Lieut. E. Martin, Capt. C. H. Warrens, Capt. C. F. Tobey, 14th Inf.; Dr. W. E. Waters, and Col. J. G. C. Lee, Q. M. Dept.

CIVIL ENGINEER P. C. ASSERSON, U. S. N., rejoined at the New York Navy Yard on Monday of this week.

CHAPLAIN ROSWELL RANDALL HOES, U. S. N., assisted at the marriage at Kingston, N. Y., Dec. 3, of his relative Miss Mary Swart Hoes to Mr. Chas. Burhaus.

SURGEON WASHINGTON MATTHEWS, U. S. N., who was recently thrown from a street car in Washington, D. C., has entered a complaint against the company for damages.

THE oldest officer in the U. S. Navy is Commo. Henry Bruce, retired, who lives in Boston. He was born Feb. 12, 1789, and entered the Navy Nov. 9, 1813. He was retired in 1855.

A WASHINGTON gossip says: "Among the debutantes of the coming season will be Miss Almy, daughter of Rear Admiral Almy, and Miss Bainbridge Hoff, daughter of Commo. and Mrs. Hoff, in honor of whose debut several teas are announced."

A SAN DIEGO, Cal., despatch of Dec. 1 says: Miss Marie P. Thurman was married last night to Mr. Thos. S. Gifford. The bride is the daughter of Judge Allen G. Thurman, and figured recently in a divorce case in which a decree was issued in the San Diego Superior Court, severing the bonds which unite her with Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles, U. S. N., now commander of the *Despatch*. Since the divorce the bride has insisted on being called Miss Thurman. It is said that she had been engaged to Gifford for several months.

LIEUTENANT H. L. DRAPER, U. S. Marine Corps, and Miss Edith L. Taylor were married Nov. 27, at St. Anne's Church, Annapolis. Ensign Francis Boughter was "best man," and the ushers were Lieut. Prince, U. S. M. C., and Ensigns Decker, Long and Wells, U. S. N.

ROGERS FITCH GARDNER, son of P. A. Engineer John W. Gardner, U. S. Navy, of Worcester, Mass., has secured the vacant cadetship at the Military Academy and will enter next June. The appointment was given him by the Hon. Joseph H. Walker, of Worcester. The young gentleman was No. 1 at the competitive examination held Nov. 16 out of a total of 21 examined.

MISS EDITH CLEBORNE, daughter of Medical Director C. J. Cleborne, U. S. N., of Norfolk, Va., was married, Nov. 27, to Mr. H. W. B. Glover, of the Atlantic Coast Line. The church was thronged with fashionable people. The maids of honor were Miss Lucy Cleborne, sister of the bride, and Miss Effie Smith. A reception and luncheon followed at Medical Director Cleborne's residence at the Naval Hospital, after which the married couple left for Chicago to spend the honeymoon.

U. S. COMMISSIONER G. MORRIS BOND, of Baltimore, gave a dinner Nov. 29 to Capt. John J. Baker and other officers of the U. S. revenue cutter *Ewing*, out of compliment to and as an acknowledgment of the many courtesies received at the hands of the officers on the two weeks cruise of the *Ewing* to intercept the Navassa Island rioters. There were present: Capt. Baker and Lieut. De Hart and Cushing and 1st Asst. Engr. Cross, of the *Ewing*; District Attorney Thos. G. Hayes and Mr. Thos. M. Kenney, acting secretary to the District Attorney on the trip, and Deputy Marshal J. C. Le Grand Cole.

LIEUTENANT JAMES M. MOORE, U. S. R. M., was married at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 27, to Miss Zenobia Gardner, daughter of Mr. George Gardner, of the Second National Bank. The groom is a Baltimorean, having received his preliminary education at the public schools and Baltimore City College. Many handsome presents were received, some of them from quite a distance, San Francisco, New Bedford, Charleston, S. C., Philadelphia, and Washington being represented. The officers of the U. S. R. M., Lieut. M. Morrill, of Charleston, S. C., sent a massive silver set to their brother officer. Before going to Charleston Lieut. and Mrs. Moore will make a tour to the New England States.

A MAN of medium height, whose closely cropped hair and beard show many silver threads among the black, was about the Lafayette for several days before his departure for Washington. His signature of O. Veil on the hotel book did not reveal his identity as an admiral of the Chilean Navy. Admiral Veil is temporarily attached to the legation of his country at Washington, but is doing a good deal of travelling throughout the United States. He commanded during the war of 1877-78 between Chili and Peru, one of the ironclads that flew the flag of the people, who have been termed the "Yankees of South America," and he participated in the naval battles that resulted in the utter destruction or capture of the Peruvian squadrons. He is a diplomat as well as a sailor, speaks English with only the slightest perceptible accent, and has sailed the world over.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE sad news comes from Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me., that on Dec. 1, three children of Maj. O. E. Michaelis, U. S. A., commandant of the arsenal were playing on the ice in a pond. Suddenly two of them—a little girl and a boy—broke through. Another brother ran to notify his father, who rushed to their rescue by crawling to the edge of the ice on a plank. He also fell in. Grasping the little girl's clothing, he made a desperate effort to save her, but before he could reach the shore he became chilled and released his hold, the child going to the bottom. Private Getchell, who arrived five minutes later, found Major Michaelis insensible and about to sink. Getchell crawled out on another plank and caught him by the hair, but was unable to pull him out until Private Carson came to his aid, and together they succeeded in dragging him from the water. The boy clung to a plank, meanwhile, and was rescued without much difficulty. The girl's body was recovered 20 minutes later. Major Michaelis was insensible for some time, but he is doing well, and although his lungs are congested, he will recover.

HON. GUY A. BROWN, Clerk and Reporter of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, died in Lincoln on the 27th of October last. Private Brown enlisted in the 22d New York Light Battery in 1862, and was later transferred to the 9th New York Heavy Artillery, of which regiment he was sergeant-major before he was seventeen years old. When the regiment was ordered to the front in 1864, he was promoted to be adjutant over the heads of all the subaltern officers; later he was made captain of Co. M, in which capacity he was severely wounded at Cold Harbor; he was mustered out in the fall of 1865 with the brevet rank of major, being then barely nineteen years of age, and probably the youngest officer of his rank in the Service. Since the war he has lived in Nebraska, occupying the responsible position which he held at the time of his death, for nearly 20 years. He was a younger brother of Commander Brown, U. S. N. He leaves a widow and three sons.

CASPAR I. GUISEPPE, who died recently in Tacoma, was born in Como, Lombardy, and served in the Austrian campaign of 1855; then in the famous Hungarian Legion of Italy; then for three years was with the French in Algiers, and during the invasion of Mexico took part in several battles. Maximilian made Giuseppe aide-de-camp to the Empress, and he accompanied the unfortunate Carlotta to Europe. On the day that Maximilian was captured Giuseppe was the officer of the day, and was made a prisoner with him, but was afterwards released on condition that he should leave the country. He then came to the United States and served in the Regular Army for three years.

JAMES MORRISON HAWES, who died at Covington, Ky., Nov. 55, of paralysis, entered the Military Academy in 1841, was graduated in 1845 and promoted a 2d lieutenant of the 2d dragoons and served in the military occupation in Texas. In the Mexican War he was engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, skirmish of San Juan de los Rios, battle of Contreras, battle of Molino del Rey, and operations before and capture of the City of Mexico, and was brevetted for his gallantry. From 1849 to 1850 he was at the Military Academy. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant Jan. 13, 1850, and to a captaincy, Dec. 13, 1855. He resigned in 1861 and joined "the other side."

MR. SAMUEL WILKESON, who died in New York City Dec. 2, in the 73d year of his age, was the father of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Bayard Wilkeson, 1st lieutenant 4th U. S. Artillery, who was killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863, and of Frank Wilkeson, the journalist, formerly brevet captain and 2d lieutenant 4th U. S. Artillery. The deceased gentleman was himself distinguished in business and journalistic circles and died lamented by a host of friends.

JOSEPH F. BELTON, who died recently in New York City, in his 70th year, was a son of the late Colonel Francis S. Belton, 4th U. S. Art., a veteran of the war of 1812, and of the Mexican War, who died Sept. 10, 1861. The son served in the Confederate Army during the war and rose to the rank of colonel.

THE widow of Gen. R. T. P. Allen, founder of the Kentucky Military Institute, and niece of President Andrew Jackson, died at Seattle, Washington, recently, aged 80 years. She was married at the White House in 1836.

THE official announcement of the death at Mechanicsville, N. Y., Nov. 6, of Capt. Ephraim D. Ellsworth, U. S. A., retired, to which we referred a few weeks ago, was made this week from the A. G. O.

GENERAL G. W. BROWN, a prominent citizen of West Virginia and a brother of Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., died at his home in Grafton Nov. 30.

HONORS TO THE MARINES.

ON the occasion of the distribution of medals to the officers and men of the detachment of United States marines which has been on duty, under command of Capt. Henry Clay Cochrane, at the Paris Exposition, the following invitation, handsomely printed upon vellum, was issued:

Le Comité des Expositants des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à l'Exposition Universelle de Paris 1889, a l'honneur de vous inviter à honorer de votre présence la Cérémonie de la Distribution des Médailles Commémoratives, offertes aux Officiers et Soldats du détachement de la Marine des Etats-Unis, qui aura lieu le Mardi 19 courant, à 3 heures et demie du soir, dans les Salons Delmonico, 30, Boulevard des Capucines.

Pour le Comité: Le Secrétaire, JAMES ALLAN, Représentant de la The Pennsylvania R. R. C. Son Excellence le Ministre Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis assistera à la Cérémonie.

The fête referred to in this invitation seems to have been a brilliant affair. Mr. Somerville Tuck, United States Assistant Commissioner-General, presided over the assemblage, and the detachment of marines marched in under command of Capt. Cochrane and Lieut. Murphy. Senator Lafayette, a grandson of the Marquis Lafayette, made a speech in English, and was enthusiastically cheered. Other speeches were made, and the marines received—each officer and man—the medal which must remain one of the most interesting souvenirs of their service, the conscientious perfection of which has won them so much honor. Among the Americans present was Capt. Zalinski, of the 5th U. S. Artillery. The President of the French Republic was represented by Capt. Maigret, the Minister of Marine by Lieut.-Col. Delorme, the Minister of Foreign Affairs by M. Crosier, and there were also present some officers representing the 28th Regiment of French Infantry, which served in America during the Revolution.

HONOLULU.

THE "Paradise of the Pacific," for November, published at Honolulu, has these items:

On Oct. 3 Capt. Bishop and officers of the U. S. S. *Iroquois* were presented to His Majesty the King at Iolani Palace.

A memorial service was held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral Nov. 6, in commemoration of the death of Dom Luiz, King of Portugal. The King and Queen, the admiral, captains and officers of the U. S. Navy, and captain and officers of H. B. M.'s Navy were present.

Admiral Kimberly and the captain and officers of the U. S. flagship *Mohican* gave a reception and dance on board Nov. 18. It was attended by a large number of Honolulu's most prominent society, and was a brilliant affair.

REVENUE MARINE.

Capt. Phillips reported for duty on Nov. 28, and resumed command of the *Dexter*.

Nov. 27.—3d Lieut. C. C. Fingar, Chief Engineer M. D. L. Dismore, 2d Asst. Engineer, H. L. Boyd, from Bibb, and placed on waiting orders.

1st Lieut. George H. Gooding, from Perry, and placed on waiting orders.

2d Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth, from Perry, and ordered to temporary duty on Gallatin.

3d Lieutenant L. L. Robinson, Chief Engineer George C. Deraemer, and 2d Asst. Engineer A. J. Harrison, from Perry, and placed on waiting orders.

1st Lieut. H. B. Rogers, 2d Lieut. S. M. Cooley, and G. A. Starkweather, Chief Engineer J. M. Case, from Johnson, and placed on waiting orders.

1st Asst. Engineer C. W. Beckwith, from Johnson, and ordered to temporary duty on *Dexter*.

2d Asst. Engineer H. W. Spear, from Johnson, and ordered to temporary duty on Dallas.

1st Lieut. W. H. Roberts and 3d Lieut. F. G. Dodge, from Fessenden, and placed on waiting orders.

2d Asst. Engineer Eugene Vollat, Jr., from Fessenden, and ordered to temporary duty on Grant.

Nov. 30.—2d Asst. Engineer E. A. Jack, from Grant, and ordered to Hamilton.

In accordance with Sec. 1536 R. S., which provides that the President may cause public vessels, adapted for the purpose, to cruise upon the coast in the season of severe weather, and to afford aid to distressed navigators, the following named vessels have been ordered on the duty: steamer *Woodbury*, to cruise from Robinson to Cape Elizabeth; steamer *Dallas*, from Mount Desert to Cape Ann; steamer *Dexter*, from Wood's Hole to Whitestone; steamer *Grant*, from Block Island to Delaware Breakwater; *Colfax*, from Body's Island to Georgetown, S. C.; *Gallatin*, from Portsmouth, N. H., to Wood's Hall, Mass.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY'S REPORT.

In his annual report Secretary Tracy shows that when all the ships authorized by law are completed we shall have but 42 vessels and be at the bottom of the list following in this order: Austria, 56; Sweden and Norway, 64; China, 73; Turkey, 81; Italy, 86; Spain, 90; Holland, 94; Germany, 105; Russia, 168; France, 260, and England, 367. This will not give us rank as a naval power. As our purpose is defence, not conquest, the Navy should be as small as possible, but we should not be left at the mercy of states having less than one-tenth of our population and one-thirtieth of our wealth. Our coast line of 13,000 miles is wholly unprotected, and half the amount that might be wrested from us in a single raid, judiciously expended, would give us a guarantee of perpetual peace.

The defence of the United States absolutely requires the creation of a fighting force. So far the increase has been mainly in the direction of unarmed cruisers. These vessels, while useful in deterring commercial attacks from aggression and as an auxiliary to secure celerity and efficiency in larger operations, do not constitute a fighting force even when it is intended exclusively for defence. To meet the attack of ironclads, ironclads are indispensable. To carry on even a defensive war with any hope of success we must have armored battle ships. The capture or destruction of two or three dozen or two or three scores of merchant vessels is not going to prevent a fleet of ironclads from shelling our cities or exacting as the price of exemption a contribution that would pay for their lost merchantmen ten times over. We must do more than this. We must have the force to raise blockades, which are almost as disastrous to commercial cities as bombardment. We must have a fleet of battleships that will beat off the enemy's fleet on its approach, for it is not to be forgotten that the United States, with its population, its revenue, and its trade, is to submit to attack upon the threshold of its harbors. Finally, we must be able to divert an enemy's force from our coast by threatening his own, for a war, though defensive in principle, may be conducted most effectively by being offensive in its operations.

If the country is to have a navy at all, it should have one that is sufficient for the complete and ample protection of its coast in time of war. If we are to stop short of this, we might better stop where we are, and abandon all claim to influence and control upon the sea. It is idle to spend our money in building small, slow-going steamers that are unnecessary in peace and useless for war. It is a little better than a repetition of the mistake policy that prevailed in our early history, of building gunboats that were laid up or sold as soon as war broke out. The country needs a navy that will exempt it from war, but the only navy that will accomplish this is a navy that can wage war.

The cost of building a navy casts no perceptible burden upon a country of our vast resources. It is the premium paid by the United States for the insurance of its acquired wealth and its growing industries. Compared with the interests that are secured, the rate is low. It is a cheap price to pay for safety. We collect in duties in six months as a single port a greater sum than we could spend in building a new navy in six years. For the past two years the Government has paid its creditors for the privilege of discounting its debt before it was due twice the sum we have spent in reconstruction. And the fact must be remembered that of the amount which we spend for the construction of a ship, only a small fraction, perhaps one-tenth, goes for absolutely new material, the remaining nine-tenths represents, in one form or another, the earnings of American labor.

Under the most favorable circumstances, with the largest experience and the best mechanical appliances, the construction of warships takes a long time. If Congress were ready to-day to authorize the construction of all the ships that we need, it would be a mechanical impossibility to furnish them within 15 years; while the first six months of hostilities would not only see our exposed cities forced to submit to heavy contributions, but every shipyard in the country, public or private, destroyed, and thus the last hope extinguished of creating a navy to meet the emergency of war.

THE NEW CRUISERS.

In looking back at the work of naval reconstruction, begun seven years ago, the country has reason to be congratulated on the success of the undertaking. The results accomplished with the earliest cruisers compared favorably with those obtained by foreign shipbuilders. The *Boston* and *Atlanta* have made cruises, and their performance at sea shows that they are thoroughly staunch and seaworthy vessels in all weathers, and although it is possible that the world may have contained, at the time they were designed, a very few swifter cruisers, their high efficiency can no longer be called in question. The record of the *Dolphin*, which vessel began with a speed of 15.1 knots, in her contract trial, and which has recently returned from a cruise around the world, is not less satisfactory.

In the course of her cruise the *Dolphin* has run 58,000 miles in 20 months, and has been under steam 9,000 hours. In this prolonged run she has been stopped for repairs but once, and then for only two hours. This performance is probably without a parallel in the history of naval vessels, and bears conclusive testimony to the high skill of American artisans and the excellence of their work. Nor is it the less remarkable, in view of the confident predictions with which, at the outset of her career, the official condemnation of the vessel was somewhat prematurely pronounced by expert and by inexperienced judges. It is therefore proved by the test of actual cruising that these first modern experiments of the Department have come close to the highest standard of speed which had been reached at the date of their design, and that in structural strength, endurance, and workmanship they are not inferior to anything now afloat.

In view of these facts, the extraordinary statement, put forth in the Secretary's report for 1888 and never afterwards corrected, that a comparison of these vessels with the *Esmeralda* and other foreign ships indicates "a simple abandonment on the part of the Department of any attempt to reach the conditions which should have been attained," must be set down as a mere flight of political rhetoric, absolutely without warrant or justification. If the Department requires any vindication from such a charge, its complete vindication is to be found in the vessels themselves.

The establishment of the Office of Naval Intelligence and the assignment of naval attaches to duty in Europe, both of which measures date from 1882, have been of incalculable assistance in the work of reconstruction; and it is proper to refer especially to the untiring and successful efforts of Comdr. F. E. Chadwick, the first attaché sent out, whose extraordinary ability and judgment during six years of difficult service in England and on the Continent have had a leading influence upon naval development in this country. The results subsequently obtained have shown the wisdom of the policy adopted at the outset.

The importance of a knowledge of progress abroad was increased by the rapid strides which it made during this period. In 1882 the compound engine was the highest development of marine engineering in practice. In 1885 the keels were laid of the first ships of war provided with triple-expansion engines.

Of this extraordinary development in ship and engine construction, by which, between 1882 and 1885, the art was almost revolutionized, the attainment of high speed made practicable, and the advance from 16 to 20 knots, the Department was thus able to reap the full benefit.

In all respects the *Baltimore* has proved thoroughly satisfactory. An undue vibration about the foremast during the working of the engines has been remedied by heavier bracing, at inconsiderable cost. This temporary "structural weakness" was not the fault of the contractor, but of the

plan. Material improvements were made in the ship's engines during the progress of construction, and she appears to-day a sound, strong and well-built vessel, creditable to her builders alike in honest material and honest workmanship, and creditable no less to the administration of the Department which adopted the design and carried it to successful completion.

The ignorance or inexperience of the contractors, in the case of the *Petrel*, was such that the trial cannot be regarded as a fair indication of what the vessel can do. The Italian cruiser *Piemonte*, in a trial on May 14, 1889, developed 12,000 horse power, and her two runs over the measured mile showed an average speed of 23.3 knots. She is undoubtedly the fastest cruiser now afloat, as the *Esmeralda* was five years ago; and she bears to the United States cruisers about the same relation in comparative speed that the *Esmeralda* did to the first three cruisers.

It is notorious that the fast war steamers abroad, of whose wonderful performances on contract trials we hear so much, rarely or never equal these results when put into actual service, and not infrequently commanding officers have been instructed not to attempt to obtain contractor's results for fear of further injury to the machinery.

The net results of the Department's operations for the last seven years are more than satisfactory. The assaults made, with more audacity than judgment, upon the four experimental cruisers of 1882 have been met successfully by the performance of the vessels, and all doubts of their efficiency, if such doubts ever really existed, are laid at rest forever; while the four cruisers of 1884, assuming that the *Petrel* will eventually come up to the mark, in their advance over their predecessors, prove that both designers and constructors have kept themselves abreast of the extraordinary development in ship-building since the earlier cruisers were laid down, and have taken full advantage of the information and experience which they were enabled to acquire through the measures adopted at that time by the Navy Department.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

To stop now in the work of reconstruction, is to abandon everything we have gained. We have proved that at a time when war-ship construction had seemed almost a lost art in this country, American mechanics could create it anew and place the United States where it was 70 years ago, when the vessels of its Navy were the best of their class afloat. We have fostered and developed a branch of industry in America which may, if kept up, attract to itself no inconsiderable share of the profits that now go to ship-builders abroad. We have secured for our Navy a certain number of excellent and useful vessels of the unprotected cruiser type at a fair and reasonable cost. We have thus laid a solid foundation. But we must not for a moment deceive ourselves by supposing that we have an effective Navy. We have not and never shall have an effective Navy, unless we have a wider acceptance of the ocean barriers to protect, and there is only one way in which they can be protected.

The necessities of our vulnerable position therefore demand the immediate creation of two fleets of battle ships, of which eight should be assigned to the Pacific and 12 to the Atlantic and Gulf. They must be the best of their class in four leading characteristics: armament, armor, structural strength and speed. The last is nearly as essential to the battleship as it is to the cruiser. It may safely be assumed that, other things being equal, the battleship of the highest speed will as a rule be the victor in action, for she can choose her position and keep the enemy at a disadvantage. Not only must the speed of our battle ships be high, but it must be uniformly high, for the speed of the fleet is regulated by that of the slowest vessel.

In addition to the battle ships, the situation of the country requires at least 20 vessels for coast and harbor defence. They should have a powerful battery and the heaviest of armor, combined with moderate draft. At the present time eight vessels of this type are under construction, five of which are reconstructed monitors.

The one problem now before the Government, in the matter of a naval policy, is to get these 40 vessels built at the earliest possible moment. Using the utmost promptness, the ships most essential to efficient protection could not be supplied in less than 12 or 15 years.

It is therefore recommended that the construction of eight armored vessels be authorized at the coming session, and that they be of the type of battle ships rather than coast defence ships; the former being more generally serviceable, and there being at least three of them now in process of construction as auxiliary vessels of the latter.

In reference to fast cruisers, all modern experience goes to show that they are essential adjuncts of an armored fleet, and the proportion of three cruisers to one battle ship is believed to be sound and reasonable. This would make the future Navy consist of 20 battle ships, 20 coast defence ships, and 60 cruisers, or 100 vessels in all, which is believed to be a moderate estimate of the proper strength of the fleet. Of the 60 cruisers required, 31 are now built or authorized. For an increase in the number of cruisers, considered simply as auxiliaries to the fighting force of battle ships, we may wisely wait until the latter are in process of construction.

It is a matter for serious consideration whether steps may not be taken towards the creation of a fleet of specially adapted steamers of American construction, owned by American merchants, carrying the American flag, and capable under well defined conditions of temporary incorporation in the American Navy. The advantages of such an arrangement, which enlarges the merchant marine and makes it at the same time self-protecting, are overwhelmingly great. The difficulty is that American capital will not be drawn into the enterprise unless it can be sure of specific compensation for the concessions which it makes to the Government.

If they should be thus supplied, or we should build a fleet of at least five first-class cruisers of the very highest rate of speed, certainly not less than 22 knots, and not less than 4,000 tons. Even such a fleet will not supply the want of swift merchant steamers for coaling and transport service.

In determining the size of the smaller type of cruisers, one point is settled: All steel cruisers must be large enough to sink a submarine battery. A vessel like the *Yorktown*, which has but three-eighths of an inch of steel on her bottom, could hardly escape sinking if she touched a rock, no matter how lightly.

In reference to the gunboat class, any large increase in it must be condemned. Such vessels add nothing to the real strength of a naval force. They have neither the strength to fight nor the speed to run away. A limited number of 1,000 iron vessels can be utilized in certain special kinds of service on foreign stations, and for this particular purpose it is recommended that three such vessels be constructed.

Apart from the want of battle ships, the most marked defect of the present fleet is in torpedo-boats. The number of these boats owned by fifteen foreign States is as follows: England, 20; France, 19; Russia, 19; Italy, 12; Germany, 20; Austria, 6; Greece, 5; Turkey, 2; China, 2; Denmark, 2; Japan, 2; Sweden and Norway, 19; Holland, 16; Spain, 12; Brazil, 1.

The United States has one such boat under construction.

This branch of defence can not safely be neglected any longer. I therefore recommend that the construction of at least five torpedo-boats of the first and second classes, in suitable proportions, be authorized, as a beginning, at the coming session of Congress.

The Bureau of Construction recommends, with reference to the single-turreted monitors, that some action be taken looking to the reclaiming of these vessels from "their present worse than useless condition." In view of the fact that the amount necessary for this purpose will reach about \$400,000, and that the vessels, with their present ineffective guns, will be no material addition to the force of the Navy, the Department can not concur in this recommendation. The only use to which these vessels can be advantageously put is to assign them to service as practice ships for the naval reserve in those States which have created such a branch of the militia, should they be desired for the purpose.

An argument is presented by the Secretary to show the importance of improving and increasing

the personnel of the Service. The plan of discharging the naval apprentices at twenty-one deprives us of the benefit of the naval training system. It is recommended that the term of enlistment be extended to twenty-four years of age. In the English Navy the extension of the term to twenty-eight or thirty has completely changed the character of the enlisted force. An increase of apprentices to 1,500 is also recommended, making the total enlisted force 9,000. A class in gunnery should be formed. The *Lancaster* has been set apart as a gunnery ship, and a modern battery is required for her. A four years' term of enlistment is recommended, and a continuous service system with a retirement at three-fourths pay after thirty years' service. There is no reason for distinction between Army and Navy. "To risk this new fleet in the hands of mongrel crews, and to diminish, if not destroy, its efficiency for service by a bad system of manning the Navy, is a shortsighted and foolish policy that can only result in loss and disaster."

NAVAL RESERVE—NAVY-YARDS.

The question of the creation of a naval reserve demands the early attention of Congress. This reserve should be composed of ships, officers, and seamen. Congress has as yet failed to pass any law on the subject, but the Legislatures of several States, taking the initiative, have made arrangements for the creation of a naval militia. In so far as these measures require the co-operation of the U. S. Government, I am heartily in favor of giving it. Where stationary vessels are desired for purposes of gunnery training, I recommend that the Department be authorized to furnish such vessels as are now laid up, unfit for sea service, to States making provision for a naval militia, upon their request. Authority should also be given for the issue of arms, and such legislation should be adopted by Congress as is necessary to give the new system vigor and efficiency.

On the broad question, which arose in the case of the two 3,000-ton cruisers, of the comparative advantages of the two systems of naval construction, the first in the Government yards and the second by contract with private firms, the Department is firmly of the opinion that the latter is the best method. The importance of encouraging private enterprise in this direction and of creating and developing one of the most valuable and useful industries to which American labor and capital can be devoted is sufficient to turn the scale, provided that the results obtained are equally good. The success of the experiments made thus far in constructing modern ships by contract proves conclusively that our private works and workmen have the skill and talent to give the Navy as good ships as the world affords.

It may reasonably be expected that as ship-building in America is gradually improved and cheapened, additional private business will be attracted to these growing establishments, until in time the world's market for ships will be divided between this country and Europe. All these advantages are lost by a policy that confines the construction of vessels exclusively to the Navy-yards. Still, it is advisable that the Navy should build some of its ships. The number of private concerns is so small that circumstances might readily arise which would place the Department at the mercy of combinations. The Government should have at its command the skill and the plant for building its vessels occasionally, and for repairing them at all times. For this purpose its own officers must have practice in carrying out their designs through all the stages to the finished product. There is no inherent reason why building in the Navy-yards should not be as well done as by any other process, and at approximately the same cost.

The present administration of the Department finds itself handicapped by the tumble-down condition of the Navy-yard property. I propose to adhere rigidly to a policy of economical administration; but I do not propose to shrink the task of keeping the Navy-yard property in a decent state of repair merely for the sake of showing a creditable balance sheet. A vast quantity of stores have been allowed to accumulate at the Navy-yards; nominal value on June 30, 1888, \$15,000,000. A large part of them are useless. These should be sold, and out of the proceeds of sales the sum of \$550,000, being the amount by which the expenditures of 1888-'89 for yards and docks were reduced below those of 1887-'88, be reappropriated.

The suggestion that the naval station at Port Royal, S. C., be provided with a dry-dock and other necessary facilities for docking vessels is heartily approved.

Whatever policy may be adopted by Congress in reference to new Navy-yards, or to the re-opening of those that are now closed, any extension of the existing system should be made with caution. Navy-yard officials tend naturally to a magnified view of their wants in the matter of improving the property in their charge, and do not feel the restraints which a close margin of profits imposes on a private manufacturer.

The number of military posts for naval purposes is none too great, but the number of workshops should be limited as strictly to actual necessities, otherwise enough millions will in a short time have been spent to build the best navy in the world, with nothing to show for it but a large number of imposing but unnecessary shore establishments.

ORDNANCE.

The completion and installation of the extensive plant for the gun factory have somewhat exceeded the original estimate, and a further appropriation of \$145,000 is asked for. The importance of this work justifies the expense, and it is believed that when the plant is completed, the United States will have a gun-factory as well-equipped and as efficient as any in the world.

The laws relating to the naming, rating and command of vessels should be amended to conform to modern conditions, as follows: First class should have 5,000 tons displacement and over; second class, 3,000 or more and below 5,000; third class, 1,000 or more and below 3,000; fourth class, under 1,000 tons. Battleships should be named after the States of the Union; cruisers, after the cities; coast defenders, armored, after important events or names connected with the history of the United States; coast defenders, unarmored, after rivers of the Union. Vessels of special classes should be given names appropriate to the service for which they are intended.

The War College is unquestionably one of the most important institutions connected with the Navy. Its establishment, in 1884, represented a marked advance in naval development. Its work, even in the restricted sphere to which it has hitherto been confined, has been of immense benefit to the Service, and it is of the highest importance that nothing should be done that will in any way interfere with its efficiency.

An account is given of the reorganization of the administration of the Department, and it is recommended that the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing be rechristened as the Bureau of Supplies and Disbursements. The policy inaugurated by Secretary Chandler in 1833 of discontinuing repairs on old wooden vessels has resulted—as he predicted it would—in reducing the ordinary expenses of the naval establishment, and the estimates for the next year are \$1,168,023.95 below those

presented last year. Attention is called to "the disadvantages of limiting, by Act of Congress, the cost of vessels of specified requirements. It may be suitable in theory, but it works badly in practice."

The Department strongly recommends a consolidation of the coast-guard Navy and the ocean navy. The present Revenue Marine, composed of some 200 officers, should be taken bodily into the naval service and organized as a separate corps, to be known as the Revenue Marine Corps of the Navy.

As vacancies occur at the foot of the list they should be filled by the temporary detail of junior naval officers. As the numbers of the Revenue Marine Corps decrease, the number of junior officers of the Navy employed on the duty would increase, until, in the course of time, the corps would pass away by the operation of natural causes, such as retirement, death, and resignation.

The harbor boats now used by the inspectors of customs, which do not require a special corps of officers, should remain, as at present, exclusively under the customs service, as the light-house tenders are under the Light-House Board. The cruising cutters, however, should be officered and manned by a force fully incorporated in the naval organization.

The practical identity of the services lies in the fact that both are nautical, and both are military. There is absolutely no reason to distinguish between them, and a consolidation would insure equality to the advantage of both and it is believed that the officers of both services would regard the change with favor. In the interests of a sound economy, the consolidation must sooner or later take place, and the sooner it comes the better it will be for the country, for the Navy, and for the Revenue Marine.

It is now eight years since the Navy entered upon its present course of development. The turning point was reached with the rigorous limitation of repairs on the old wooden ships to a small fraction of their cost, and the removal from the list of those that could not be made serviceable within the limit. Without this bold and judicious measure the new navy would not yet have been commenced.

The construction of efficient cruisers followed at once. The closing of unnecessary yards and the concentration of work at those remaining in operation was another act of retrenchment which opened the way for a more profitable outlay. Out of it has grown the Washington naval gun-factory, a working establishment second in its way to no other in the world.

The investigations of the Gun Foundry Board of 1883-41 of the Board of Fortifications of 1885-6, and of the Special committees of the Senate and House, combined with the efforts of the Department and the manufacturers, contributed to the same result, and brought about the domestication in the United States of the manufacture of steel armor and gun forgings, and of machine and rapid firing guns.

A like progress has been made in naval administration. The establishment of the Office of Naval Intelligence and the employment of trained observers abroad in connection with it; the foundation of the War College, which has developed the study of problems of modern warfare in a manner at once scientific and practical; the consolidation of stores and accounts; and, it may be hoped, the introduction of unity of administration into the management of the fleet and of unity of purpose into the bureaus concerned in ship design, armament, engineering, and equipment, are important steps in the direction of reform.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We give below some extracts from the first message of President Harrison:

The Inter-oceanic Canal Company has begun the construction of the important waterway between the two oceans which its organization contemplates. Grave complications for a time seemed imminent, in view of a supposed conflict of jurisdiction between Nicaragua and Costa Rica in regard to the necessary privileges to be conceded by the latter Republic toward the construction of works on the San Juan River, of which the right bank is Costa Rican territory. I am happy to learn that a friendly arrangement has been effected between the two nations. This Government has held itself ready to promote in every proper way the adjustment of all questions that might present obstacles to the completion of a work of such transcendent importance to the commerce of this country, and indeed to the commercial interests of the world.

On April 16 last I appointed the Hon. Charles Foster, of Ohio; the Hon. Wm. Warner, of Missouri, and Maj.-Gen. Geo. Crook, of the United States Army, commissioners to the Sioux Indians. The work of the Commission was prolonged and arduous, but the assent of the requisite number was, it is understood, finally obtained to the proposition made by Congress, though the report of the Commission has not yet been submitted. In view of these facts, I shall not, as at present advised, deem it necessary to submit the agreement to Congress for ratification, but it will in due course be submitted for information. This agreement releases to the United States about 9,000,000 acres of land.

In order to secure the peace of the new community of Oklahoma, in the absence of civil government, I directed Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the Missouri, to act in conjunction with the marshals of the United States to preserve the peace, and upon their requisition to use the troops to aid them in executing warrants and in quieting any riot or breaches of the peace that might occur. He was further directed to use his influence to promote good order and to avoid any conflicts between or with the settlers. Believing that the introduction and sale of liquors, where no legal restraints or regulations existed, would endanger the public peace, and in view of the fact that such liquors must first be introduced into the Indian reservations before reaching the white settlements, I further directed the general commanding to enforce the laws relating to the introduction of ardent spirits into the Indian country.

The presence of the troops has given a sense of security to the well-disposed citizen, and has tended to restrain the lawless. In one instance the officer in immediate command of the troops went further than I deemed justifiable in supporting the de facto municipal government of Guthrie, and he was so informed, and directed to limit the interference of the military to the support of the marshals on the lines indicated in the original order. I very urgently recommend that Congress at once provide a Territorial Government for these people.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that while the effective force of the Navy is rapidly increasing, by reason of the improved build and armament of the new ships, the number of our ships fit for sea duty grows very slowly. One of the new ships may, in fighting strength, be equal to two of the old, but it cannot do the cruising duty of two. It is important, therefore, that we should have a more rapid increase in the number of serviceable ships. I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary

that the construction of eight armored ships, three gunboats, and five torpedo boats be authorized.

An appalling calamity befell three of our naval vessels on duty at the Samoan Islands, in the harbor of Apia, in March last, involving the loss of four officers and forty-seven seamen of two vessels, the *Trenton* and *Vandalia*, and the disabling of a third, the *Nipsic*. Three vessels of the German Navy, also in the harbor, shared with our ships the force of the hurricane, and suffered even more heavily. While mourning the brave officers and men who died, facing with high resolve perils greater than those of battle, it is most gratifying to state that the credit of the American Navy for seamanship, courage, and generosity was magnificently sustained in the storm-beaten harbor of Apia.

The present state of affairs in respect to the Samoan Islands is encouraging. Commissioners were appointed by me, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who proceeded to Berlin, where the conference was renewed. The deliberations resulted in the conclusion of a treaty which will be submitted to the Senate for its approval. I trust that the efforts which have been made to effect an adjustment of this question will be productive of the permanent establishment of law and order in Samoa upon the basis of the maintenance of the rights and interests of the natives as well as of the treaty Powers.

Judged by modern standards, we are practically without coast defenses. Many of the structures we have would enhance rather than diminish the perils of their garrisons if subjected to the fire of improved guns; and very few are so located as to give full effect to the greater range of such guns as we are now making for coast defense uses. This general subject has had consideration in Congress for some years, and the appropriation for the construction of large rifled guns made one year ago was, I am sure, the expression of a purpose to provide suitable works in which these guns might be mounted. An appropriation now made for that purpose would not advance the completion of the works beyond our ability to supply them with fairly effective guns.

The security of our coast cities against foreign attack should not rest altogether in the friendly disposition of other nations. There should be a second line wholly in our own keeping. I very urgently recommend an appropriation at this session for the construction of such works in our most exposed harbors.

I approve the suggestion of the Secretary of War that provision be made for encamping companies in the National Guard in our coast works for a specified time each year, and for their training in the use of heavy guns. His suggestion that an increase of the artillery force of the Army is desirable is also in this connection commended to the consideration of Congress.

I recommend that such appropriations be made for ocean mail service, in American steamships, between our ports and those of Central and South America, China, Japan, and the important islands in both of the great oceans as will be liberally remunerative for the service rendered, and as will encourage the establishment and in some fair degree equalize the chances of American steamship lines in the competitions that they must meet. That the American States lying south of us will cordially co-operate in establishing and maintaining such lines of steamships to their principal ports I do not doubt.

We should also make provision for a naval reserve to consist of such merchant ships, of American construction and of a specified tonnage and speed, as the owners will consent to place at the use of the Government, in case of need as armed cruisers. England has adopted this policy, and as a result can now, upon necessity, at once place upon her naval list some of the fastest steamships in the world. A proper supervision of the construction of such vessels would make their conversion into effective ships of war very easy.

I am an advocate of economy in our national expenditures, but it is a misuse of terms to make this word describe a policy that withholds an expenditure for the purpose of extending our foreign commerce. The enlargement and improvement of our merchant marine, the development of a sufficient body of trained American seamen, the promotion of rapid and regular mail communication between the ports of other countries and our own, and the adaptation of large and swift American merchant steamships to naval uses, in time of war, are public purposes of the highest concern.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Minnesota Commandery held at St. Paul, Dec. 4, the following were balloted for: Captain B. C. Lockwood, 2d U. S. Infantry, and Lieut. F. P. Peck, U. S. V. After the business meeting, Captain C. L. Sum-bardo read a paper on "The Battle of Shiloh." Major Merritt Barber, U. S. A., has recently been transferred to this commandery.

At a meeting of the Maine Commandery, held at Portland, Me., Dec. 4, the following were balloted for: M. V. B. Chase, Jas. E. Henry, J. B. Brown and George Sibley Smith, eldest son of Col. J. A. Smith, U. S. A. After the meeting a paper was read by Major S. W. Thaxter, entitled "A Criticism of the Gettysburg Campaign."

At a meeting of the Nebraska Commandery, held Dec. 4, the following were balloted for: Bvt. Lt. Col. Albert Hart-suff, surgeon, U. S. A.; Capt. J. H. Pratt, U. S. V.; Capt. A. B. Wells, 8th U. S. Cav.; Lt. J. L. Sanderson, U. S. V., and J. J. Dickey, eldest son of Col. T. Lytle Dickey.

The New York Commandery held one of its most successful meetings since its organization at Delmonico's, New York City, Dec. 4. Gen. Wager Swayne, U. S. A., presided, and among the distinguished personages present were Gen. Sherman, Major General Howard, Generals Porter, Webb, Butterfield, Shaler, McMahon, etc. At the business meeting the following were elected members: Gen. Henry L. Abbot, U. S. A.; Medical Director A. L. Gibson, U. S. N., and of the U. S. V., Col. Charles E. Walbridge, John N. Coyne, Frank Chamberlain, Azor S. Marvin, Frederick Barton, Madison M. Cannon, Thomas Ewing, Wells-Buon-able, W. H. M. Holton, Henry K. Alexander, Samuel E. Burnham, Thomas S. Johnson, Frank A. Monson, William E. Crofts, Robert K. Tutbill, Jay E. Stokes, Joseph W. Meeks, Jr., A. G. Mills, Barent H. Lane, John H. Gardner, Jr., William Ferguson, Almon Goodwin, Edgar M. Cullen, and Charles M. Day, W. G. Shackford, Richard H. Chipman, George B. Muldaur, Sheridan Pitts Reel, John U. Paine, and Brandreth Symonds, eldest sons of officers, were also elected. Rear-Admiral James E. Jouett, U. S. N., was reinstated by an unanimous vote. After the business meeting, Maj. Gen. O. Howard, U. S. A., read an able and interesting paper on "General Grant at Chattanooga," which was well received.

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

NOMINATIONS—DEC. 5, 1889.

Col. John C. Kelton, Asst. Adjt.-General, to be adjutant-general, with rank of brigadier-general.

Capt. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., 13th Inf., to be major and assistant adjutant-general.

1st Lieut. Geo. S. Hoyt, 15th Inf., to be captain and assistant quartermaster.

1st Lieut. Theodore E. True, 4th Inf., to be captain and assistant quartermaster.

1st Lieut. John McK. Hyde, 8th Inf., to be captain and assistant quartermaster.

1st Lieut. Henry B. Osgood, 3d Art., to be captain and commissary of subsistence.

William L. Alexander, of Iowa, (late captain 20th Iowa Infantry,) to be captain and commissary of subsistence.

Philip G. Wales, of District of Columbia, (late assistant surgeon,) to be 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon.

Theodore F. DeWitt, of N. J., to be 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon.

Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, of N. Y., to be 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon.

Charles Wilcox, of N. Y., to be 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon.

Harlan E. McVay, of Ohio, to be 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon.

Eucild H. Frick, of Penn., to be 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon.

Henry H. Hall, of California, to be post chaplain.

G. O. 88, H. Q. A., Nov. 30, 1889.

The resignation of 1st Lieutenant John Pitcher, 1st Cavalry, of his appointment as aide-de-camp on the staff of the Major-General Commanding the Army is hereby accepted, to take effect December 1, 1889, and he will report for duty with his regiment at Fort Custer, Montana, on or before January 10, 1890. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

3d Lieutenant Avery D. Andrews, 5th Artillery, is hereby appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of the Major-General Commanding the Army, to rank as such from December 1, 1889.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:
J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

By request we republish the following:

WAR DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON CITY, January 15, 1890.

Orders: During the authorized absence of the chief of any bureau of the War Department, the senior officer of the department or corps, whose chief is absent, on duty in said bureau, is, by direction of the President, under section 1123 of the Revised Statutes, empowered to take charge thereof and perform the duties of the chief of the department or corps, as the case may be, during such absence, but will not change or modify existing rules or regulations governing the business of said bureau, nor give orders or instructions tending to establish new rules, without first, in each case, obtaining the approval of the Secretary of War.

Each chief of a bureau will report to the Secretary of War, when he has authority to be absent, the name of the officer who will take charge of his office under this order. The order of July 31, 1885, upon this subject is hereby revoked.

WILLIAM C. ESDICOTT, Secretary of War.

G. O. 20, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, Nov. 21, 1889.

1. The old cannon powder on hand at Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, Fort Mason, Presidio of San Francisco, and Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., will be used throughout the department, in all cases, in firing morning and evening guns, for saluting purposes, and for practical instruction with blank cartridges, until the supply shall have been exhausted. When the amount on hand at any one post shall have been exhausted, requisition will be forwarded therefrom, to these headquarters, for powder of this description, to be furnished from the supply of some other post.

2. The following table gives the powder charges for blank cartridges for salutes and morning and evening gun:

Kind of gun.	Kind of Powder.			
	Mortar.	Cannon No. 5.	L. K.	L. X.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
3-inch rifle.....	1	1	1	1
3-pdr. bronze gun.....	1	1	1	1
Light 12-pdr. bronze gun....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4

By command of Brigadier-General Miles:
Geo. D. RUOGLES, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CIRCULAR 14, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Nov. 25, 1889.

Hereafter all complaints or requests to the Brigadier-General Commanding will be made, through the proper channels, in writing.

By command of Brig.-General Stanley:
D. J. RUMBROUGH, Aide-de-Camp.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. J. W. Summerhayes, A. Q. M., will proceed on public business from Santa Fe to Albuquerque (S. O. 120, Nov. 22, D. Ariz.).

Capt. Chas. H. Ingalls, A. Q. M., having reported at Vancouver Bks., will relieve Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M. (G. O. 19, Nov. 23, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Theodore E. True, A. Q. M., having reported, is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief Q. M. Dept. Ariz., relieving Capt. Chas. A. Booth, A. Q. M. (S. O. 121, Nov. 23, D. Ariz.).

A furlough for 14 days is granted Post Q. M. Sergt. Chas. H. Allen, Fort Keogh (S. O. 126, Nov. 23, D. Dakota.)

So much of S. O. 260 as directs Capt. Henry B. Osgood, C. S., to report for duty at Davis Island is revoked, and he will report to the C. O. Jefferson Bks. for duty as post C. S. (S. O. Dec. 2, H. Q. A.).

Comy. Sergt. John C. Buddis, Fort Laramie, Wyo., will, upon the abandonment of that post, proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, to relieve Comy. Sergt. Benjamin Birdsall, who will proceed to Fort Randall, S. D. (S. O., Dec. 4, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

The troops will be paid to include muster of Nov. 30, as follows: At the Leavenworth Military Prison and at the Ord. Depot at Fort Leavenworth, by Col. W. A. Rucker, A. P. M. G.; at the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and St. Louis Powder Depot at Jefferson Bks., by Major C. I. Wilson, paymr.; at Fort Logan, Col., by Major D. N. Bash, paymr.; at Fort Leaven-

worth and Riley, by Major G. R. Smith, paymr. (S. O. 175, Nov. 25, Dept. M.)
Major Thaddeus H. Stanton will pay the troops at Fort Sheridan and Rock Island Arsenal on muster of Nov. 30 (S. O. 124, Dec. 2, Div. M.)
Major George E. Glenn, paymr., having reported, is assigned to duty in the Div. Atlantic, with station in N. Y. City (S. O. 278, Dec. 5, Div. A.)

Medical Department.

1st Lieut. R. R. Ball, asst. surg., Fort Riley, will proceed to Fort Sill, I. T., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 173, Nov. 21, Dept. M.)
So much of S. O. 115 as directs A. A. Surg. C. A. Sewall to proceed to Fort Stanton for temporary duty is revoked (S. O. 119, Nov. 20, D. Ariz.)
Dr. John E. Summers, Jr., A. A. Surg., is assigned to station in Omaha for duty as attending surgeon at Dept. Hdqrs. (S. O. 112, Nov. 25, D. Platte.)
Capt. James E. Pileher, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., and will report to the C. O. Fort Clark, Tex., for duty (S. O., Nov. 26, H. Q. A.)
Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, surg., having resumed his duties as attending surgeon in Washington, Capt. Charles B. Ewing, asst. surg., will return to Washington Bks. (S. O., Nov. 29, H. Q. A.)
Capt. John de B. W. Gardiner, asst. surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Reno upon the arrival of Capt. James C. Merrill, asst. surg., and will report to the C. O. Fort Supply for duty (S. O., Nov. 30, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 15 days is granted Capt. Walter D. McCaw, asst. surg., Fort McPherson (S. O. 278, Dec. 3, Div. A.)
The following changes in the stations of certain officers on duty in the Dept. Missouri are confirmed: Capt. Louis W. Crampton, asst. surg., from Fort Lyon to Fort Sheridan; Capt. Wm. H. Corbuser, asst. surg., from Fort Hays to Fort Lewis; 1st Lieut. Francis J. Ives, asst. surg., from Fort Lyon to Fort Sill (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.)

Act. Hspl. Steward Wm. Herbst will proceed to Fort Grant for examination for appointment as hospital steward and then return to Fort Thomas (S. O. 120, Nov. 22, D. Ariz.)

Act. Hspl. Steward Robert Burg, Fort Riley, will, upon the arrival of Act. Hspl. Steward Alfred Levy, proceed to Camp at Oklahoma City, I. T., for duty. Upon his arrival Act. Hspl. Steward Hugo L. R. Lehmann will return to Fort Sill (S. O., Dec. 2, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

The extension of leave granted Lieut. Oberlin M. Carter, C. E., is further extended four days (S. O. 78, Nov. 30, C. E.)

1st Lieut. Harry Taylor, C. E., will proceed to Sandy Hook, N. J., and to Fort Lafayette on public business (S. O., Dec. 2, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Wm. V. Judson, C. E., is extended seven days (S. O. 79, Dec. 2, C. E.)

Leave for one month on account of sickness is granted 1st Lieut. James C. Sanford, C. E. (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.)

Upon completion of his duties connected with the transfer of the Ord. Depot from Fort Abraham Lincoln to Fort Snelling, Capt. John Pitman, O. D., will proceed to the latter post and take station (S. O. 136, Nov. 26, D. Dakota.)

Major James W. Reilly, O. D., will inspect camp and garrison equipment and recruiting property at Augusta, Ga., for which 1st Lieut. Colville P. Terrett, 8th Inf., recruiting officer, is responsible (S. O., Nov. 29, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, O. D., is extended three months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., Nov. 30, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Chas. S. Smith, O. D., will proceed to the Bethlehem Steel Works at South Bethlehem, Pa.; New York City; and the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, on public business (S. O., Nov. 30, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Thos. Cahill, appointed Nov. 30, from sergt. Co. F, 11th Inf., Plattsburgh Bks., will proceed to Fort McCoy, Me., and assume charge of that post (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

Brig.-Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, will proceed to New York City on public business (S. O., Dec. 2, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Frank Greene, S. C., will proceed on public business to Fort Apache (S. O. 120, Nov. 22, D. Ariz.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of enlisted men, Signal Corps, are ordered: Sergt. Oscar D. Stewart will proceed from Pittsburg to Johnston and carry out special instructions; 1st Class Private Wm. E. Butler, Jacksonville, Fla., will assume temporary charge of that station; Sergt. Titus S. Townsend will await further orders at Jacksonville; Sergt. Elvin J. Glass is relieved from duty at Linkville, Ore., and will proceed to Moorhead, Minn., and assume charge of that station; Sergt. Samuel L. Doscher will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and assume charge of that station (S. O. 137, Nov. 26, Sig. Office.)

Lance Sergt. Patrick Bolton will proceed from Whipple Bks. to Fort Apache for special duty (S. O. 136, Nov. 29, Sig. Office.)

Asst. Prof. Chas. F. Marvin will proceed to Trenton, N. J., and carry out special instructions (S. O. 139, Nov. 30, Sig. Office.)

Sergt. Park Morrill will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report for duty as assistant to 2d Lieut. John P. Finley, S. C. Corp. Edward P. Jones, upon the arrival of Sergt. Morrill, will proceed to Wood's Holl, Mass., and assume charge of that station (S. O. 141, Dec. 2, Sig. Office.)

Chaplains.

Post Chaplain Henry H. Hall, recently appointed, is assigned to duty at Fort Custer and will report for duty (S. O., Nov. 30, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brislin.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. and M. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and I, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F, and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; K, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Capt. F. K. Upham is detailed to witness issue of

annuity goods at Tongue River Agency, and Capt. Max Wesendorff at Crow Agency (S. O. 135, Nov. 23, D. Dak.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., F, and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, C, G, and L, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.

1st Lieut. Daniel H. Boughton will proceed from Fort Keogh to Fort Supply under special instructions in connection with the establishment of cantons (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; D, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; K, Ft. Verde, Ariz.; G, San Carlos, Ariz.

Troop L, 4th Cavalry, (Wint's) will proceed Dec. 2 from Fort Lowell to San Carlos, Ariz., for temporary duty, relieving Troop G, 4th Cavalry, (Thompson's.) Upon arrival of Troop L at San Carlos, Troop G will return to station at Fort Lowell (S. O. 122, Nov. 26, D. Ariz.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Hugh J. McGrath is extended one month (S. O., Nov. 26, H. Q. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. W. C. Forbush will repair to Fort Leavenworth and report for the purpose of conducting recruits for this Department. Upon completion he will rejoin at Fort Sill (S. O. 173, Nov. 21, Dept. M.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. J. M. Carson, Jr. (S. O. 174, Nov. 23, Dept. M.)

The journeys performed by 2d Lieut. S. E. Adair, on account of sickness, from Ponca Station to Oklahoma City, I. T., and from Oklahoma City to Fort Sill, are approved (S. O. 174, Nov. 23, Dept. M.)

Capt. A. E. Woodson, Fort Reno, when notified that issue is to be made of annuity goods to the Indians at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, will proceed to that point and witness the issue (S. O. 175, Nov. 25, Dept. M.)

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Hoel S. Bishop is extended one month (S. O. 125, Dec. 3, Div. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A, C, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and M, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

Lieut.-Col. Albert P. Morrow is relieved as a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Marcy, N. M. (S. O. 121, Nov. 25, D. Ariz.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, G, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Capt. C. C. DeRudio, Fort Sill, when notified that issue is to be made of annuity goods to the Indians at the Kiowa Agency, will proceed to that point and witness the issue (S. O. 175, Nov. 25, Dept. M.)

Leave for two months is granted Major John M. Bacon, Fort Riley (S. O. 122, Nov. 27, Div. M.)

Capt. Henry J. Nowlan, recruiting officer, Chicago, is authorized to visit the recruiting rendezvous at Milwaukee (S. O. 242, Nov. 27, Rec. Ser.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William J. Nicholson is extended to include Jan. 5, 1890 (S. O., Nov. 29, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. T. Q. Donaldson, Jr. (S. O. 176, Nov. 29, Dept. M.)

Leave for two months is granted Col. James W. Forsyth (S. O. 123, Nov. 29, Div. M.)

1st Lieut. Herbert J. Slocum will report to Col. William D. Whipple, A. A. G., president Army Retiring Board, Governor's Island, for examination by the Board (S. O., Nov. 30, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 2, is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Brewer, Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 125, Dec. 3, H. Q. A.)

Chief Trumpeter Hardy, 7th Cav., has received from Mrs. Moses Waters a silver tilt water pitcher and gold lined goblet, on the front of which is inscribed:

Presented to
CHIEF TRUMPETER HARDY

BY MRS. M. WATERS
For his kindness in complying with the
wishes of my husband, Moses Waters,
in sounding taps over his grave.

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, I, and M, Ft. Meade, D. T.; H and L, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; F and G, Ft. Yates, D. T.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Richard A. Williams, Fort Meade, S. D. (S. O. 135, Nov. 23, D. Dak.)

A furlough for four months is granted 1st Sergt. Thomas J. Larkin, Troop K (S. O. 124, Dec. 2, Div. M.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilford.

Hdqs., B, F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The following transfers are ordered: 1st Lieut. George R. Burnett, from Troop B to Troop C; 1st Lieut. Eugene F. Ladd, from Troop C to Troop B (S. O., Nov. 29, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., A, B, E, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; I, San Carlos, A. T.; D, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, F, and G, Ft. Grant, A. T.

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Phillip L. Lee is still further extended one month on account of sickness (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, H, I, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; L, Ft. Mason, Cal.; G and M, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; B, Ft. Canby, Wash. T.

2d Lieut. George W. Burr is temporarily assigned to duty at Alcatraz Island (S. O. 102, Nov. 22, D. Cal.)

Col. Langdon in a regimental order of Nov. 29 says: "In order to reduce the number of Court-martial of enlisted men, the Colonel Commanding deems it his duty, under Par. 214, A. R., and within the limits contemplated by that and succeeding par-

agraphs, to suggest to battery commanders that they use all other means of disciplining their respective commands, lawfully within their reach, before having recourse to a Court-martial. Many cases of minor offences could probably be successfully reached and a recurrence of them prevented by advice, reprimand, or the withdrawal of certain privileges and indulgences granted to other men of the command who do not commit themselves. When a recruit joins a battery he should, as soon as practicable, be informed of the nature of the duties he is required to perform, and warned of the many little delinquencies he is liable to commit, so that he may avoid committing them. Only when advice, reproof, and withdrawal of privileges, fail to produce the desired effect, should the disciplinary powers of a Court-martial be invoked. An enlisted man once tainted with the odor of the guardhouse, feels less repulsion in returning to it."

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqs., C, G, and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; L, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; Band D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

Major Francis L. Guenther will inspect quartermaster's property and equipment at Fort Trumbull, for which 2d Lieut. M. G. Zalinski, A. A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 275, Dec. 2, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Adams will send Bat. L—at that post engaged in artillery target practice—to Fort Trumbull, Conn. (S. O. 275, Dec. 2, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

2d Lieut. Elisha S. Benton is relieved as a member of the G. C.-M. at San Antonio (S. O. 82, Nov. 25, D. Tex.)

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqs., E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Charles G. Treat, A. D. C., is detailed recorder for the Retiring Board convoked at Governor's Island by War Department order dated Nov. 26, 1889 (S. O. 274, Nov. 30, Div. A.)

Capt. Henry F. Brewerton will inspect subsistence stores at Fort Schuyler, for which 2d Lieut. C. B. Wheeler, A. C. S., is responsible (S. O. 274, Nov. 30, Div. A.)

The leave for five days granted Capt. Samuel M. Mills, Fort Monroe, Va., is extended one day (S. O. 277, Dec. 4, Div. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Charles D. Towsley, Fort Omaha, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 113, Nov. 26, D. Platte.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs., A, D, E, G, H, and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; B, C, F, and I, Ft. Meade, D. T.

1st Lieut. Arthur Williams is appointed recorder of the Board of Officers on preparation of tactics, and will proceed to Leavenworth City and report to the president of the Board (S. O., Nov. 29, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., D, E, G, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Shoshone, Wash. T.; C, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

1st Lieut. George N. Chase is relieved from duty as aide de-camp on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard, and will, upon the expiration of his present leave, proceed to join his company (S. O., Dec. 4, H. Q. A.)

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqs., B, and E, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.; C and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.

2d Lieut. Edwin B. Weeks will proceed to San Antonio and report for duty as A. C. S. of the post (S. O. 82, Nov. 25, D. Tex.)

A correspondent writes: "The last heard of Capt. Baldwin and his company, K, 5th Inf., they were in camp in the Cheez Mountains, Tex., where for ten days the command will be drilled and exercised in field duties. This group of mountains, the Cheez, are the most beautiful and attractive of any in Texas. Game is abundant. The company left Fort Davis on Nov. 4, to be absent on practice march for one month, and will return to its station about Dec. 4. All well."

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs., G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, and E, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; I, Newport Barracks, Ky.; H, Ft. Gibson, Ind. T.

Capt. James W. Powell, Jr., will return to Philadelphia upon completion of the duty assigned him in S. O. 240, to conduct another detachment of recruits to Missouri (S. O. 242, Nov. 27, Rec. Ser.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles Byrne, Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 122, Nov. 27, Div. M.)

Chief Musician Ludwig Kinne, having re-enlisted, his rank as chief musician is continued. Pvt. Daniel O'Sullivan, Regimental Band, is appointed lance corporal.

Pvt. John A. Brady has been appointed corporal in Co. K.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., B, D, F, and G, Ft. Logan, Colo.; C and E, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Daniel Robinson, having served over forty years in the Army, is, at his own request, retired from active service to date Nov. 30, 1889 (S. O., Dec. 2, H. Q. A.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Constant Williams, and extended 23 days, is further extended 20 days (S. O. 125, Dec. 3, Div. M.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August F. Kautz.

Hdqs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Capt. Cyrus A. Earnest, Fort Niobrara, will proceed to Omaha, returning, on completion of his duties, to his proper station (S. O. 113, Nov. 26, D. Platte.)

9th Infantry, Colonel Alfred L. Hough.

Hdqs., B. C. F. and I. Whipple Bks. A. T.; E. San Diego Bks. Cal.; A. Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D. Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G. Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; H. Ft. Verde, A. T.

2d Lieut. Geo. B. Duncan is relieved as a member and detailed as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. convened at Whipple Bks., Ariz., vice 1st Lieut. Thomas S. McCaleb, relieved (S. O. 122, Nov. 26, D. Ariz.).

2d Lieut. F. DeW. Ramsey, A. A. Q. M., will proceed to Flagstaff, Ariz., on business connected with the Q. M. D., and upon completion return to his proper station, Fort Verde, Ariz. (S. O. 122, Nov. 26, D. Ariz.).

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A. D. G. H. and I. Madison Bks. N. Y.; E and K. Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B. Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; C. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F. Plattsburgh Bks. N. Y.

At his own request the resignation of 1st Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine as Adjutant is accepted, to take effect Nov. 30. 1st Lieut. John H. Philbrick is appointed Adjutant, to date from Dec. 1, 1889 (Orders 70, Nov. 28, 11th Inf.).

Capt. George G. Lott, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, will proceed to his home (S. O., Nov. 30, H. Q. A.).

19th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., E. G. H. and I. Ft. Yates, D. T.; A. B. C. and D. Ft. Sully, D. T.; K. Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F. Ft. Lincoln, D. T.

Capt. J. H. Hurst is detailed to witness issue of annuity goods at Cheyenne River Agency, and Capt. H. G. Brown at Standing Rock Agency (S. O. 135, Nov. 23, D. Dak.).

1st Lieut. Guy Howard, A. D. C., will proceed to Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., on public business (S. O. 274, Nov. 30, Div. A.).

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond the U. S., is granted Sergt. August Richert, Co. I (S. O. 124, Dec. 2, Div. M.).

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdqs. and H. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I. Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C. Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; F. Ft. Riley, Kas.; A. Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; K. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D and E. Little Rock Bks. Ark.; B. Camp at Guthrie, I. T.; G. Camp Wade, near Lisbon, I. T.

2d Lieut. Carl Koops is appointed recruiting officer at Little Rock Barracks (S. O. 173, Nov. 21, Dept. M.).

Capt. J. B. Guthrie is relieved from duty at Davids Island, N. Y. H., and will join his regiment (S. O., Nov. 26, H. Q. A.).

Capt. John B. Guthrie is relieved from duty on recruiting service at Davids Island, N. Y. H., and will proceed to join his regiment (S. O. 244, Nov. 30, Rec. Ser.).

Capt. J. B. Guthrie is relieved as member of G. C.-M. at Davids Island (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.).

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqs., B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and K. Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A. Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Col. Thomas M. Anderson will proceed to inspect Co. A, stationed at Fort Townsend (S. O. 138, Nov. 18, D. Columbia.).

2d Lieut. E. T. Winston will proceed to Fort Canby and report for Gar. C.-M. duty, and then return to Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 140, Nov. 21, D. Columbia.).

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqs., E. F. G. and K. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A. C. D. and H. Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I. Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Capt. H. R. Brinkerhoff is detailed to witness issue of annuity goods at Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agencies (S. O. 135, Nov. 23, D. Dak.).

1st Lieut. James A. Maney, Fort Buford, is detailed as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Fort Berthold Agency, vice Capt. Wilson T. Hartz, relieved (S. O. 136, Nov. 26, D. Dak.).

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect about Dec. 20, is granted Major Hugh A. Theaker, Fort Pembina (S. O. 136, Nov. 26, D. Dak.).

Leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 26, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward Lloyd, Fort Randall (S. O. 124, Dec. 2, Div. M.).

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. H. and I. Ft. Douglas, Utah; A. C. F. and K. Ft. Du Chesse, Utah.

1st Lieut. William C. McFarland, having reported, will proceed to Davids Island and report for duty at that depot (S. O. 243, Nov. 29, Rec. Ser.).

Capt. Wm. G. Wedemeyer will proceed to Davids Island, N. Y. H., to conduct to the Dept. Platte a detachment of recruits (S. O. 245, Dec. 2, Rec. Ser.).

Leave for four months, to take effect on or before Dec. 31, is granted Capt. Theophilus W. Morrison (S. O., Dec. 2, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. William C. McFarland is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Davids Island (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.).

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Lazelle.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. C. L. Steele (S. O. 82, Nov. 25, D. Tex.).

Capt. G. N. Bomford will be held as relieved from duty at Fort Hays, Kas., so soon as he shall have completed the transfer of the public buildings and property at that post to Simon Moitz, the custodian (S. O. 176, Nov. 29, Dept. M.).

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Chas. L. Steele is extended one month (S. O. 125, Dec. 3, Div. M.).

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., A. E. G. H. I. and K. San Antonio, Tex.; D and F. Ft. Davis, Tex.; B. Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.; C. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

Capt. Jacob H. Smith, witness before G. C.-M., will return to Fort Davis (S. O. 82, Nov. 25, D. Tex.).

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., B. C. D. E. G. H. and K. Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; A. Ft. Macinnis, M. T.; F and I. Camp Poplar River, M. T.

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs., A. C. E. G. and I. Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D. F. and H. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B. Ft. Douglas, Utah; K. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James W. McAndrew is extended one month (S. O., Nov. 26, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Wilson Y. Stamper is relieved from duty on recruiting service at Davids Island, N. Y. H., and will proceed to join his regiment (S. O. 244, Nov. 30, Rec. Ser.).

2d Lieut. W. Y. Stamper is relieved from duty at Davids Island, N. Y. H., and will join his regiment (S. O., Nov. 26, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. W. Y. Stamper is relieved as member of G. C.-M. at Davids Island (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Frederick H. E. Ebstein will proceed from Davids Island to Fort Monroe on duty in connection with the establishment of canteens (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.).

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. F. H. and K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E and G. Ft. Totten, D. T.; I. Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Jan. 15, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lt.-Col. Joseph S. Conrad, Fort Totten, N. D. (S. O. 126, Dec. 4, Div. M.).

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs., G. H. I. and K. Ft. Missoula, M. T.; B. C. E. and F. Ft. Shaw, M. T.; A and D. Ft. Custer, M. T.

1st Lieut. Walter S. Scott, Fort Custer, will proceed to Fort Shaw and report for duty with Co. F (S. O. 136, Nov. 26, D. Dak.).

(For Late Army Orders see page 296.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending Nov. 30, 1889.

RETIREMENT.

Captain Daniel Robinson, 7th Infantry, November 30, 1889, at his own request, after 40 years' service (act June 30, 1882).

CASUALTY.

Captain Ephraim D. Ellsworth (retired), died November 6, 1889, at Mechanicsville, New York.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort McKinney, Wyo., Dec. 5. Detail: Capt. John S. Loud and Eugene D. Dimmick, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William N. Suter, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. James W. Benton and William J. D. Horne, 9th Cav.; and 2d Lieut. Edward W. McCaskey, 21st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 119, Nov. 30, D. Platte.).

At Washington Barracks, D. C., Dec. 6. Detail: Major Edmund C. Bainbridge, Capt. John G. Turnbull, Lewis Smith, and Frank W. Hess, 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, 2d Lieut. Charles A. Bennett, John D. Barrette, Edgar Russell, and Peyton C. March, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Joseph M. Calif, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 277, Dec. 4, Div. A.).

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Dec. 9. Detail: Capt. William B. Beck, Charles Morris, and Benjamin K. Roberts, 1st Lieut. John McClellan and Oliver E. Wood, 2d Lieut. John D. Miley and Sidney S. Jordan, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 277, Dec. 4, Div. A.).

At Fort Preble, Me., Dec. 9. Detail: Capt. William McK. Dunn, 2d Art.; Capt. William B. Davis, Asst. Surg.; Capt. George S. Grimes, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Clarence P. Townsley, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Cornelia DeW. Wilcox, and Ernest Hinds, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Edwin S. Curtis, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 278, Dec. 5, Div. A.).

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers will meet at Fort Niobrara, Neb., Dec. 4, to determine upon the value to the Government of so much of the post trader's establishment as is suitable for canteen and amusements room for the garrison. Detail: Major Peter D. Vroom, I. G.; Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M.; and Capt. Cyrus A. Earnest, 8th Inf. (S. O. 112, Nov. 26, D. Platte.).

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet at Governor's Island, New York City, for the examination of officers ordered before it. Detail: Col. William D. Whipple, A. A. G.; Lieut.-Col. Alfred Mordcaid, Ord. Dept.; Lieut.-Col. Michael P. Small, A. C. G. S.; Major Joseph R. Gibson, Surg., and 1st Lieut. Charles Wilcox, Asst. Surg. (S. O., Nov. 27, H. Q. A.).

A Board of Survey, to consist of Majors George W. Candee and Charles McClure, Paymasters, will assemble at Helena, Mont., Dec. 5, to fix responsibility for injury to nine horses, for which Major Gilbert C. Smith, Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 138, Nov. 26, D. Dak.).

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. J. G. D. Knight, C. E.; Capt. J. F. Stretch, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. O. J. Brown, 1st Cav., is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 30, to examine the three brick cottages built at that post (S. O. 176, Nov. 29, Dept. M.).

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. David C. Houston, Lieut.-Col. George L. Gillespie, and Capt. Thomas L. Casey, C. E., will convene at Stamford, Conn., to establish the harbor lines in Stamford Harbor (S. O. 78, Nov. 30, C. E.).

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surg., and Majors Robert H. White and Washington Matthews, Surgs., will assemble at the U. S. Army Dispensary Building, No. 1814 G Street, Northwest, Washington, Dec. 9, to examine into and report upon the physical condition of 1st Lieut. Charles P. Elliott, 4th Cav., who will report in person to the president of the Board. The report of the Board will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army (S. O., Dec. 4, H. Q. A.).

ENGINEER SCHOOL, WILLETTS POINT.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. R. KING, commandant of the Engineer School, in Orders 232 of 1889, announces the programme of study and instructions for the winter season of 1889. It commenced on Monday, Dec. 2, and will end April 26, 1890. It is very thorough both for officers and enlisted men, and embraces Electricity, Torpedoes, Surveying, Military and Civil Engineering, and Photography. The following assignment of instructors have been made: Military Engineering, Captain R. L. Hoxie, C. E.; Civil Engineering, Captain E. Bergland, C. E.; Torpedoes, Captain S. W. Roessler, C. E.; Military Photography, the Battalion Quartermaster.

RIFLE PRACTICE, DEPT. MISSOURI.

MAJOR E. V. SUMNER, 5th Cavalry, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Department Missouri, in his annual report, presents some interesting data and pays especial attention to the practice of mounted men. On this head he says: "In all mounted practice with arms the horse is almost as important a factor as the man; therefore, the necessity for purchasing better horses and having them undergo a certain amount of training before being pushed into the ranks with the service bit now in use and while they are perfectly green, should be understood. Under existing conditions the opponents to the use of the revolver in the ranks of the cavalry are quite well supported in considering the weapon more dangerous to friend than foe; and unfortunately those who enlist the recruits and those who purchase the horses have little to do with their coming together as implements of war in the cavalry sense.

"The reduction of the target season to two months gives ample time for rifle and carbine practice. Cavalry should have one month additional for re-

volver practice, mounted and dismounted. * * * Men may differ in opinion as to the importance that should be given to each of the parts of a soldier's duty but in acting together in harmony and friendship we wear off the rough edges of prejudice and are able to accomplish a result gratifying to all and of incalculable benefit to the Service."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

DECEMBER 4, 1889.

THE usual Thanksgiving service was held in the library, the sermon, which was preached by the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Postlethwaite, was from the text "It is a good thing to give thanks."

A very unusual and most interesting event took place in the afternoon viz.: A football match between the 2d and 3d Classes. Notwithstanding the cold weather the plain was crowded with spectators and a very exciting game was played from a quarter past three until half past five. Football has been introduced recently in the corps and is very popular at present. The result of the game was a tie.

On Saturday evening a large hop was given in the fencing academy. Among those present were: Misses Berrard, Hawkins, Michie, Ferguson, Wilson, Todd, Cassatt, Bowles, Whittemore, Lomax, Edgerton, Ingalls, Wallace, Jones, the Misses Branch, May Crane, Huse, McMurran, King, Dent, Throckmorton and Pemberton.

On Saturday evening of the present week a number of cadet teas will be given and possibly a concert. On the following Saturday it is expected that Mr. Clemens ("Mark Twain") will make a visit to the post and give a lecture in Grant Hall.

The cadet hops will probably take place once a fortnight during the winter.

The greater number of the Thanksgiving visitors have left the post.

The time for reveille on Sunday morning has been made an hour later, a change with which the cadets are much pleased.

Candidates for admission to the Military Academy in June 1890, were announced this week as follows:

V. B. Newell, Somerset, 11th Ky.
R. Bruce Urquhart, South Bend, 19th Ind.
Robert Sewell, Camden, 1st N. J.
Rogers Finch Gardner, Worcester, 10th Mass.
Stewart A. McComber, Globe Village, Southridge, Mass. (Alternate).

THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

ORDER No. 209, Oct. 28, issued by the C. O., Fort Monroe, for the following to proceed to Washington, D. C., to witness the operation of gunmaking and for other professional objects, is confirmed: Capt. John P. Story, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Elbridge R. Hills, 5th Art.; Charles Humphreys, Henry C. Dames, 3d Art.; Medore Crawford, Jr., John H. Gifford, 2d Art.; Frank S. Harlow, 1st Art.; Walter S. Alexander, 4th Art.; John L. Chamberlin, 1st Art.; Charles L. Phillips, 4th Art.; Millard F. Harmon, 1st Art.; John T. Thompson, 2d Art.; Stephen M. Foote, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. George T. Bartlett, 3d Art.; Louis Ostheim, 3d Art.; John Conklin, Jr., 2d Art.; Walter N. P. Darrow, 4th Art.; T. Bentley Mott, 1st Art., and Gustave W. S. Stevens, 5th Art.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ABOLISH GAMES OF CHANCE.

FORT MEADE, S. D.

"SHARKS in non-com. officers' cloth, who run 'games of chance,' exist by the score throughout the Army. Not duty sergeants only, but 1st sergeants in person run games and fleece their subordinates. Company commanders should closely look into this matter and not consider it 'too much bother' to do so.

VICTIM.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE second annual Charity Ball, in behalf of the women's Exchange, was held at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Nov. 22. Over 500 people were present, and the scene, with decorations that were designed and placed by artistic genius, toilets whose richness and elegance have hardly been equalled here, and a gathering of ladies whose beauty is unrivalled in all the world was charming and enchanting.

The Army and Navy were well represented. Among the guests were: Gen., Mrs. and Miss Miles, Gen., Mrs. and Miss Perry, Col. and Mrs. Langdon, from the Presidio; Lieut. and Mrs. Van Ness, Col. and Miss Smedberg, Lieut. Lyman, Peck, Towers, Bafferty and Kirkham.

From the Mare Island Navy Yard were Lieut. and Mr. Quiltrough, Lieut. and Mrs. Dorn, Paym. Peterson, Co and Mrs. Forney and others.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

MAJOR RANDLETT, of the 9th Cav., assumes command of the post during the absence of Col. J. G. Tiftord.

Thanksgiving Day was duly celebrated by numerous dinners in the officer's, line and troop quarters.

Lieut. Young, the colored graduate paid his respects to the C. O., at the office. Lieut. Preston also reported from his late leave.

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y. H.

THE New York Times, in an article on the fortifications at the Narrows, says:

If the desire of Gen. Schofield can be carried out, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, will shortly become one of the most attractive, as it is certainly the most important, in the country. In the meantime, while the post is calmly and patiently awaiting the arrival of great modern ordnance which will blow out of water the biggest ships afloat, providing she is not blown out of existence herself by some of these big ships before the great modern ordnance arrives, the piping times of peace are utilized by the present commandant, Col. Richard Loder, towards beautifying the post, improving the quarters, and adding to the comfort of officers and men.

The canteen is a great success and is very well patronized. It was established within twenty-four hours after the receipt of the order. The soldier seems to regard the canteen as a godsend. He not only buys his beer cheaper but obtains a better quality at a cheap price. The same applies to cigars. It is not necessary for him nowadays to wander down to the miserable dives that abound on Staten Island for his toddy.

That the average American is a born soldier is shown by the enthusiasm displayed by the men whenever the big guns are fired. For practice the 8-inch rifle, 10-inch and 15-

inch smooth bore are used. The best work is done by the 8-inch rifle. One of the targets was struck nine times in succession a couple of weeks ago at 1,700 yards and six times out of seven at 2,900 yards, work that is deserving of the warmest commendation.

FORT SNELLING, MINN.

Two of the four new barrack buildings at Fort Snelling are now completed, and are occupied by the troops from the old quarters of the lower post. The remaining two buildings are very near completion. Great pains have been bestowed upon the plans and construction by Gen. Rager, department commander, and Col. Rockwell, chief quartermaster, aided by Capt. Jones, who has superintended the construction. In workmanship and finish, in useful and thorough appointments, they are, perhaps, the finest barrack buildings ever erected in the United States. The ordnance department, which is to be removed from Fort Abraham Lincoln to Fort Snelling, will occupy the old fort proper, while Col. Mason, who is commanding at Fort Snelling, has removed the executive offices of the regiment to the old headquarters occupied by the headquarters of the Department of Dakota from 1881 to 1888.

FORT RILEY, KAS.

THE Junction City Republican of Nov. 29 says: Gen. Forsyth left Monday for Chicago, as a witness in the retirement case of Lieut.-Col. George A. Forsyth, 4th Cav. Thanksgiving Day was observed in the usual manner. A good dinner was served in the different dining rooms, to which the men did ample justice. One thing was noticeable there was no intoxicating fluid of any description on the tables like in former days. Maj. John M. Benson, 7th Cav., has got a two months' leave. Major S. M. Whitlaid's leave has been extended two months. The officers of the two posts will have a ball in Recreation Hall this evening. The Riley Social Club's hop will be given Saturday, November 30. Miss Forsyth and her brother, Master Dennison, left Tuesday for Columbus, O. They will not return until after the Bacon-Forsyth wedding, which takes place Dec. 12. Mr. and Mrs. Burton, of North Carolina, were the guests of Captain and Mrs. Pond for a few days this week. Dr. Paze, Medical Director, was here two days the past week on inspection duty. Capt. G. B. Rodney, 4th Art., and Mrs. Rodney arrived Nov. 28. Mrs. F. C. Gragan and her daughter returned the same day. Captain and Mrs. Edgerly gave a card party to Mrs. Frost Tuesday evening. Dr. and Mrs. Hoff had with them Colonel Bacon, Captain and Mrs. Thibault and Dr. Glenman. Lieutenant and Mrs. McCormick entertained Mrs. Frost and Lieutenant and Mrs. Hare. Lieutenant and Mrs. Garlington had Lieutenant and Mrs. Bell to help eat their Thanksgiving turkey. Lieutenant and Mrs. Robinson had as their guest Lieut. Brewer.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

THE Kansas City Times says: Lieut. John C. Barrow, 5th Cav., who was left at camp at Guthrie for medical treatment has recovered and joined his troop at Fort Sill. A report says Fort Sill was visited with a little blaze a few days ago, and that the quarters of Capt. Forbush, 5th Cav., received quite a scorching. It is told of the burglar who entered the offices of the Board of Tactics a few nights since, that in going through the drawers of one of the desks he came across a group picture of the officers composing the board, and immediately took his departure. It was too much for him. Capt. C. C. Carr, U. S. A., and Mrs. Carr left Nov. 30 for Chicago. Services were held for the last time in the Catholic chapel Dec. 1. The new church will be dedicated on the Sunday before Christmas (Dec. 23), and will be an imposing affair. So far there has been \$12,300 paid on the new building, the late bazaar netting some \$700 of that amount.

CAMP DOUGLAS, WIS.

THE Manitowish Sun says: Wisconsin now has at Camp Douglas 600 acres of permanent grounds, admirably fitted for annual encampments. Why would it not be a good idea for the summer camp of the regular troops serving in the Department of Dakota to assemble at Camp Douglas next year, either with or without the regiments of the Wisconsin National Guard, and some from Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Ohio thrown in? It is understood that Major-Gen. Geo. Crook, U. S. A., is sufficiently in touch with the progressive spirit of the times to proffer the use of office room, etc., in the Pullman building, division headquarters, for the consideration of these and other vital questions of interest to the Army and to the National Guard.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Miss Anna Stanley, who has been on an extended visit to Paris and the continent of Europe, arrived home Nov. 28. A pleasant reception was given Lieut. and Mrs. Wilder, at the residence of Gen. Smith, Nov. 27. A number of guests were present from both the city and post.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In a recent G. C. M. case Gen. B. H. Grierson, commanding Department Arizona, says: "The court erred in receiving records of previous trials and convictions with closed doors, the prisoner being as much entitled to be present and hear them read as he is when the testimony of witnesses, or other evidence, is being received. The court after arriving at its findings, should, if evidence of previous convictions is to be received, be opened, and the prisoner being present, permitted to make any reply thereto that he may deem essential to the interest of his case."

BAD SHOW TOWN.

DISSATISFIED STAR—I believe Boston is the safest harbor in the United States for ships to enter. Manager—What makes you think so? Dissatisfied Star—Because we have played to so many light houses there.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

SCENE—Fort Antique, on the ramparts, moonlight—64 Pounder Gun, (obscure pattern).—Say, Bronzy, what's that long, slim thing out there on the glacis?

Bronze Field Piece—Oh, that's a Pneumatic gun—a recent invention.

64-Pounder—Well it will be rheumatic if it stays out there all night. Who got it up?

Bronze Field Piece—Capt. Z., I believe.

64-Pounder—You don't say so! Why, Z. is a regular son of a gun, isn't he?

Bronze F. P.—Oh, no; he's a father of a gun.

64-Pounder—Ha, ha! That's good. Good-night; there goes taps.

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station.—R. Adm. Bancroft Gherardi. GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. Sailed from Dec. 3 from New York for Port-au-Prince and other West Indian ports. Address care of Navy-yard, New York.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. Same as GALENA.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles B. Rockwell. Arrived at Santiago, de Cuba Nov. 14. The address of the Yantic at present and until further notice will be Port Plata, Santa Domingo.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles O'Neil. At New York. Will sail in a few days for Haytian and other West Indian ports.

S. Atlantic Station.—Act. Rear Adm. J. H. Gullis. Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, (flagship), 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. Arrived at Bahia, Brazil, Dec. 4. All well.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. Sailed from Montevideo for Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 21.

European Station.—Commander B. H. McCalla in charge.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. Ordered by cable, Dec. 2, to proceed to Antwerp, Belgium, to receive and convey the remains of Minister Pendleton to New York.

Pacific Station.—Rear Adm. L. A. Kimberly. Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco Cal.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns. At Apia, Samoa. When relieved by *Iroquois* will proceed to Honolulu.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. En route to Gilbert and Marshall Islands, and thence to Apia, Samoa, to relieve the *Adams*.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, f. s., Comdr. J. G. Green. At Honolulu Nov. 16. Intended to leave for the Navy-yard, Mare Island, about Nov. 21.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, temporary flagship, Commander J. B. Coghlan. At Honolulu.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 3 guns, Store Ship. Commander G. E. Wingate. At Navy-yard, Mare Island.

NIPAC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Honolulu.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Fahrenholt. At Sitka, Alaska.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. At Chemulpo, Korea.

MONOCACY, 3d rate 6 guns. Comdr. M. L. Johnson. At Yokohama.

OMAHA, 3d rate, (flagship), 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Nagasaki, Oct. 31, having returned from a visit to Cebu and Cheloo.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Nagasaki for repairs to machinery, which are expected to be completed early in January.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. Arrived at Hong Kong Oct. 30. Under orders to proceed to Nagasaki.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns. Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. At Newport, R. I. Will soon sail on the usual winter cruise to and among the Windward Islands, remaining at least 25 days at sea before making her first port. Will go as far south as Trinidad and return to Hampton Roads, Va., by April 10 next.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. John Schouler. At Navy-yard, New York. Will undergo some slight repairs and make the usual cruise to the West Indies during the winter.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Capt. G. O. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

Address of squadron after Nov. 25 will be care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. At Boston. Will probably sail for the European Station Dec. 5.

ATLANTA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. Same as Chicago.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. Same as Chicago.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander F. E. Chadwick. At Boston—same as Chicago.

On Special Service.

AND Awaiting Assignment.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. At Navy-yard, Washington, D. C. Has been ordered to destroy a derelict near Cape Charles, Va. is to return to Washington.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Arrived at Navy-yard, Boston, Dec. 4. Will convey freight between the different yards as far south as Norfolk and Washington.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (3 howitzers and 3 gatlings). Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh. At Erie, Pa.

PENACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. A cable announces her arrival at Sierr Leone, West of Africa, Nov. 19.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Lt.-Comdr. G. C. Reiter. Sailed from San Diego, Cal., November 21, to resume her surveying work on the coast of Lower California. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. At Philadelphia. Address 18 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. At New York.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton. Is under orders to proceed to San Francisco.

All mail for the *Thetis* should be addressed U. S. S. *Thetis* Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., Dec. 1, states that the *Thetis* arrived at Departure Bay from the Arctic Sea that morning for a supply of coal. She had been in the Arctic region all summer, and met a whole whaling fleet in excellent order. The crew of the *Thetis* built a very large refuge house, near Fort Smith, being assisted by the crews of the whaling vessels. This house is situated about seven miles from Fort Smith, which is thought to be the handiest place in case of any mishap or shipwreck. The gunboat left a very large supply of provisions there, as well as many other things which they may find necessary in case of accident. The *Thetis* reports the loss of the *Accretia*, which was wrecked off Harold Island on Sept. 5. The gunboat herself got jammed in the ice and was unable to get out for seven days, during which time she only made 20 miles, but eventually favorable winds sprang up and cleared the ice, which enabled her to continue homeward.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Capt. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

ST. LOUIS, sails; Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WARASH, 20 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clad *Ajax*, *Catakill*, *Canotonic*, *Lehigh*, *Manhasset*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Baltimore, Capt. W. S. Schley—At Cramp's shipyards, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charleston, Capt. G. C. Remey—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Petrel, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Brownson, comdg.—To be prepared for commission at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

Alliance—At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

REAR ADMIRAL KIMBERLY has informed the Navy Department that he will relinquish command of the squadron at Honolulu about the middle of January, and that he will sail for the United States Jan. 17. He has hoisted his flag on the *Mohican*, where he will keep it until relieved.

The race between the cutters of the warships *Chicago*, *Boston*, *Yorktown* and *Atlanta*, at Boston, Mass., Nov. 30, for a cup filled with silver dollars given by the Dorchester Yacht Club was won by the men from the *Chicago*. The *Atlanta's* men were second, the *Yorktown's* third, and the *Boston's* fourth.

The U. S. Marines, at the Portsmouth, N. H., Barracks, under command of Major J. H. Higbee, had the following royal Thanksgiving dinner. Roast turkey, roast pork, cranberry sauce, apple sauce, celery, mashed potatoes, onions, mince pie, plum pudding, coffee, cigars. A menu like the above ought to make enlistments rapid in the Marine Corps.

The Secretary of the Navy has awarded to the Midvale Steel Company, of Philadelphia, the contract for supplying steel for use in the construction of the two 3,600 ton cruisers to be built by the Government at New York and Norfolk. The price is \$65,000. The contract for furnishing boiler tubes for the machinery was awarded to Wm. A. Wheeler, of New York, for \$15,450.

The New York *Herald* under the head of "Round about" says: "Steve" Hudson, who was an acting master's mate on the loftiest sparred ship in the United States Navy, when she laid the first Atlantic cable between the Old and the New World, and is a son of the late Captain William Hudson, who commanded that famous vessel on the expedition, is still in Brooklyn. I saw him the other day on Court Street, looking old, gray and rusty. But in his day he was a pretty lively boy and managed to make friends among his messmates as "a good fellow."

THERE has been considerable shifting around of quarters in the Navy Department this week, in consequence of a desire on the part of Secretary Tracy to increase the facilities of the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering for preparing the plans for the new vessels of war. To accomplish this it was found necessary to move the Nautical Almanac office from the Navy Department to the Washington Navy-yard. The rooms vacated by this office will be occupied by the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting and those vacated by the latter Bureau will come into the possession of the Construction Bureau. The change now in progress will result in a gain of three rooms for the Construction Bureau and one for the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Professor Newcomb, who is in charge of the Nautical Almanac office, will con-

tinue his headquarters at the Navy Department, but the working force of the office will be located at the Washington yard.

The second survey on the U. S. S. *Brooklyn* resulted, as expected, in her condemnation. She is now undergoing appraisal preliminary to her sale.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

Nov. 30.—Chief Engineer Geo. W. Magee, to special duty, New York, Dec. 2.
Assistant Engineer Clarence A. Carr, to duty in Bureau of Steam Engineering Dec. 15.
Lieutenant J. D. J. Kelly, to appear before Retiring Board.

Dec. 2.—Commander Geo. R. Durand, as Inspector 7th Light House District.

Ensign F. J. Loomis, to duty at the Naval Observatory Jan. 15 next.

Dec. 3.—Passed Assistant Engineer Edward A. Magee, to examination for promotion.

Dec. 4.—Assistant Engineer W. B. Day, to special duty at Pittsburgh, in connection with the inspection of steel.

Boatswain Alexander Mack, to appear before the Retiring Board Dec. 9.

Dec. 5.—Lieutenant Richardson Clover, to duty in the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department.

Lieutenant Richard Henderson, to ordnance instruction, Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Paymaster Geo. W. Bosman, to the Baltimore.

P. A. Engineer John Pemberton, to duty at Cramp's ship yard in connection with the machinery of the Philadelphia.

Chief Engineer G. R. Johnson, in addition to present duties appointed Inspector of Cruiser No. 10, building at Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, Md.

Detached.

Nov. 29.—Commander A. H. McCormick, from duty in the Bureau of Ordnance and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, N. Y., as Inspector of Ordnance.

Dec. 2.—Commander T. F. Jewell, from duty at Washington, D. C., and to assume the duties of Inspector of Ordnance, in charge of Naval Torpedo Station and War College at Newport, R. I.

Lieutenant G. Blocklinger, as Inspector 7th Light House District, Dec. 25, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Thos. G. Dewey, from duty in office of Naval Intelligence, Dec. 22, and ordered to receiving ship Independence.

Dec. 3.—Lieutenant Edward Sturdy, from the New Hampshire and ordered to temporary duty in Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Dec. 4.—Assistant Naval Constructor David W. Taylor, upon the completion of duties as member of board for examination of candidates for admission, from duty at Cramp's ship yard, and from other special duty, and ordered as recorder of the board, having general supervision over the designing, constructing and equipping of the new ships of the Navy.

Dec. 5.—P. A. Engineer J. A. B. Smith, from special duty at Cramp's ship yard, and ordered to the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, Md., as inspector of machinery for Cruiser No. 9.

Lieutenant Robt. T. Jasper, from duty at Washington yard and to Coast Survey Office.

Civil Engineer H. S. Craven, from the Navy-yard, New York, and to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla. Dec. 30.

Carpenter S. N. Whitehouse, from the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on sick leave.

Resigned.

Ensign Lorenzo Semple, to take effect Nov. 30, 1890, and granted leave until that date.

Leave.

Commander D. W. Mullan, extended three months from Dec. 1.

Commander J. R. Bartlett, for six months with permission to leave the United States.

Nominations.

Dec. 5.—Commodore Francis M. Ramsay, to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Department of the Navy.

Captain Geo. Dewey, to be Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting in the Department of the Navy.

Pay Inspector Frank C. Cosby, to be Pay Director.
Paymaster Edward Bellows, to be Pay Inspector.
P. A. Paymaster, Geo. A. Deering, to be Paymaster.

P. A. Paymaster James A. Ring, to be Paymaster.
Assistant Paymaster C. S. Williams, to be P. A. Paymaster.

Medical Inspector Edward S. Bogert, to be Medical Director.

Surgeon Geo. R. Brush, to be Medical Inspector.

P. A. Surgeon John Hancock Hall, to be Surgeon.
The following to be Assistant Surgeons in the Navy: Geo. Holcomb Barber, Thos. Bindon Bailey, Geo. Rothganger and Geo. Tucker Smith.

Lieutenant Colonel Clement D. Hebb, Marine Corps, to be Colonel.

Major Geo. W. Collier, Marine Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain John H. Higbee, Marine Corps, to be Major.

1st Lieutenant C. P. Porter, Marine Corps, to be Captain.

2d Lieutenant Lincoln Karmany, Marine Corps, to be 1st Lieutenant.

Naval Cadet H. L. Draper, Marine Corps, to be 2d Lieutenant.

Major Geo. P. Houston, Marine Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain Robt. W. Huntington, Marine Corps, to be Major.

1st Lieutenant Samuel Mercer, Marine Corps, to be Captain.

2d Lieutenant Chas. A. Doyen, Marine Corps, to be 1st Lieutenant.

Jos. P. McIntyre, of Illinois, to be a Chaplain in the Navy.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Navy Department during the week ending Dec. 6:

Nakagawa Gasujira, landsman, attached to the Richmond, died at Buenos Aires, Sept. 27.

T. C. Butler, seaman, attached to the Dale, died Dec. 1.

Y. Sazubi, landsman, died at Naval Hospital, New York, Nov. 30.

J. Gleeson, seaman, died at Naval Hospital, New York, Dec. 2.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

No unusual incidents attended the opening of the 1st Session of the 51st Congress on Monday last, and the three short sessions held by the Senate and two by the House since that date have developed nothing of special interest to the Services. The Senate has quite a batch of bills to show for its first few days' work, nearly 700 being introduced during the brief sessions on Wednesday and Thursday. The Army and Navy are largely represented in these, nearly fifty being subjects requiring attention of the Military Committee, and about a dozen have been referred to the Naval Committee. With few exceptions, these measures have figured in former Congresses, and many of them for years.

The House has not yet gone into the bill business, but will probably commence operations in this line on Monday next. Until Speaker Reed has announced the new committees little else can be done in this branch of Congress. All the rumors thus far indicate that we were correct in our prediction last week that Representatives Catoe and Boutelle will head the two Service committees, and that both committees will be largely made up from those who served upon them last year.

In the Senate on Thursday Mr. Chandler introduced the following resolution:

That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to transmit to the Senate a list of the rear admirals and commodores now on the active list, stating as to each his present duty, total length of sea service, length of sea service in the grade of captain, and whether or not he now is or at any time has been in command of a squadron.

The Military and Naval Committees of the Senate have not yet come together, nor have their meeting days been decided upon. It is probable, however, that they will fix the same days as last year, the former meeting on Thursday and the latter on Wednesday. They will probably hold one session each before the holidays for the consideration of nominations. A few of the recess appointments and promotions of each Service were sent to the Senate on Thursday. These will be found under the usual heads.

Among the few new bills introduced this week were four by Senator Hale: to increase the naval establishment, to promote the efficiency of the enlisted men, for the relief of the sufferers in the *Trenton*, *Vandalla* and *Nipic*, wrecked at Apia, Samoa, and to provide four steam vessels of the merchant marine a reserve for cruisers of the Navy. These measures were all prepared at the Navy Department, and are in the line of the recommendations contained in the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy published this week.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 30, Mr. Call. To amend the 103rd Article of War by adding thereto the following words: "No person shall be tried or punished by a Court martial for desertion committed more than two years before the arraignment of such person for such offense, unless he shall meanwhile have absented himself from the United States, in which case the time of his absence shall be excluded in computing the period of the limitation: *Provided*, That said limitation shall not begin until the end of the term for which said person enlisted."

S. 31, Mr. Call. For a survey and estimate for a railroad from the mainland to Key West, Florida, and for a canal connecting the same with the Saint John's River, for military and naval purposes.

S. 33, Mr. Call. That in all matters of account which shall come before the officers of the Treasury Department of the United States, the decisions of all officers of such Department shall be subject to the revision of the Secretary of the Treasury, and he shall have power to overrule and reverse such decisions either for error or because of newly-discovered and material evidence.

S. 33, Mr. Call. Appropriates \$300,000 for the repair of Fort Marion, at Saint Augustine, Florida, and for the inclosure of the grounds attached to the fort as a park.

S. 57, Mr. Call. For the removal of the Navy-yard at Pensacola to a new site on the bay above the city of Pensacola.

S. 74, Mr. Dolph. Providing for fortifications and other seacoast defenses, as recommended by the Board appointed by President Cleveland to select the ports at which fortifications are most urgently needed. The bill appropriates for the purpose \$139,377,800, to be expended over a period of 12 years. Floating batteries and torpedo boats are to be constructed under the supervision of the Secretary of the Navy, and the plans and specifications are to be first approved by him. The guns for the armament of the floating batteries are to be made at the Washington Navy-yard, but those intended for use on the Pacific Coast may be constructed at a Government gun factory to be erected on that coast. The bill provides that the construction of the fortifications and their armament, the submarine mines and all other defenses except floating batteries and torpedo boats, shall be under the supervision of the Secretary of War. All the work when not done at the Government shops is to be done by contract. The bill also authorizes the Secretary of War to erect at an eligible location on the Pacific Coast a gun factory for manufacturing the most approved patterns of guns and gun carriages for the Army at a cost not to exceed \$1,000,000.

S. 75, Mr. Dolph. Providing for fortifications and other defenses at Puget Sound, as recommended by the Secretary of War.

S. 76, Mr. Dolph. That there be appropriated, 1,000,000 of dollars, to enable the Secretary of War to purchase the necessary sites for fortifications at points where such sites have not already been reserved or acquired.

S. 80, Mr. Dolph. That no assistant surgeon shall be promoted under this act who has not been examined and approved by a medical examining board, as required by section 1172 U. S. And provided further, that the whole number of officers of the Medical Department shall not be increased by this act, and after the appointments authorized thereby shall have been made, no promotion to the grade of surgeon with the rank of major shall be made until the number of such surgeons shall have been reduced below 50.

S. 83, Mr. Dolph. To reduce the length of service necessary for retirement of enlisted men of the Army from 30 to 5 years.

S. 86, Mr. Dolph. To increase the pay of chaplains.

S. 193, Mr. Butler. Providing for a board of trustees for the U. S. Naval Academy, to consist of two Senators, two members of the House, two Army officers not below the grade of colonel, two Naval officers not below the grade of commodore, with the Secretary of the Navy as ex-officio president.

S. 200, Mr. Gibson. For the establishment of a navy-yard and dry dock on the Government reservation near Algiers.

S. 225, Mr. Manderson. (Three battalion bill.)

S. 226, Mr. Manderson. Authorizing President to confer brevet rank for gallant services in Indian campaigns.

S. 303, Mr. Chandler. Relating to the retirement of mates in the Navy.

S. 304, Mr. Chandler. Defining positions and salaries of assistant astronomers of U. S. Naval Observatory.

S. 305, Mr. Chandler. To transfer the Revenue Marine to the Naval Establishment.

S. 332, Mr. Cullom. To facilitate promotions in the Army by retirement on their own application of officers who served in the War of the Rebellion as general officers of volunteers.

S. 333, Mr. Cullom. Providing that any officer on the active list of the Army who has served in one grade for 15 years (second and first lieutenants being counted of the same grade) shall receive the full pay of the next higher grade as long as he remains without promotion, and any officer serving 20 years in one grade shall be retired with the rank and pay of the next higher grade.

S. 334, Mr. Cullom. To revive grade of lieutenant-general.

S. 377, Mr. Hawley. To retire disabled officers of the Army now awaiting retirement.

S. 378, Mr. Hawley. To amend act relating to hospital stewards.

S. 379, Mr. Hawley. To revive grade of lieutenant-general.

S. 380, Mr. Hawley. To increase the number of majors in the Inspector-General's Department and authorizing appointment of clerks and messengers to inspectors.

S. 601, Mr. Plumb. That there shall be allowed to each regiment of the Army of the United States a band, to consist of one chief musician, two principal musicians, one sergeant and thirty privates. The chief musician shall be appointed by the Secretary of War and hold office during good behavior. The other members of the band shall be enlisted for a period of five years under such general direction as to age and qualifications as the Secretary of War shall prescribe. The appointment of principal musicians and sergeants shall be made by the colonels of the respective regiments substantially as appointments of non-commissioned officers are now made. The chief musician shall receive as compensation \$100 per month, and the principal musicians shall receive the pay and allowances of sergeants of engineers. The band sergeant shall receive \$30 per month, with the allowances of similar grade, and the privates shall be divided into three classes, and shall, respectively, be paid as follows: First class, \$24; second class, \$23, and third class \$16 per month, with allowances for length of service and re-enlistment now allowed by law to other enlisted men of the Army.

S. 216, Mr. Chandler. That Medical Director F. M. Grinnell be retired with the relative rank and pay of commodore.

S. Res. 6, Mr. Manderson. Granting permission to officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Army members of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Aztec Society, National Association of Veterans of the Mexican War, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S., and the Grand Army of the Republic, to wear badges adopted by those orders.

Among the private bills relating to officers of the Army and Navy are the following:

To retire Wilbur F. Coxswell, formerly an acting assistant engineer in the Navy; for the restoration of Comdr. Quackenbush; to retire ex-Naval Cadet Frederick N. Kress; to increase the retired pay of Asst. Engr. H. D. Potts; to promote Commo. Louis C. Sartori to be rear admiral on the retired list; for relief of James Burchard; for relief of Rear Admiral Carter; to restore Gen. George Stoneham, who resigned his commission to accept the Governorship of California, to the retired list of the Army; for relief of 1st Lt. J. F. Reagan, U. S. A.; for restoration of Robt. H. Montgomery to the retired list of the Army; to settle accounts of Wm. M. Maynadier, paymaster, U. S. A.; for relief of Robert Thompson; to erect a monument to the memory of Brig. Gen. Wm. Davidson; to place Lieut.-Col. Alexander Stewart Webb on the retired list of the Army; to relieve Major D. N. Bush of responsibility for loss by robbery of Government funds; to place Robert Williams, ord. sergeant at Vancouver Bks., on the retired list of the Army.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

In their annual report the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis make the following recommendations:

That the Academic course be reduced from six to four years, and that, at the end of four years, the graduates be commissioned as ensigns; that the designation of persons for appointment, and their alternates, be required by law to be made one year in advance; that the maximum age for admission be reduced from 30 to 19 years; that graduates not taken into the Naval Service be put into the Revenue Marine Service so far as may be; if the number admitted to the Naval Service cannot be increased, that the number admitted to the Academy be reduced; that room be made for the study of international law; that a new boathouse and additional quarters for instructors be erected; that the facilities for work in steam engineering be enlarged and amplified, including the purchase of a new triple-expansion marine engine of the best type; that a portion of the Board of Visitors visit the Academy in the closing week of the Academic year to examine the work then in progress; that the so-called "electives" in mathematics, which are really "extras," should be given up so far as they take the form of recitations upon which marks are given which are allowed to tell upon the cadet's rank; that an increase in the facilities for instruction along certain lines in physics be made; that an electric light plant be put in the grounds; and that a permanent assistant to the head of the Department of Physics be appointed.

REAR ADMIRAL THOMAS S. PHELPS, U. S. N., has returned to Washington and is quartered at 1704 Connecticut avenue.

COMMANDER F. A. COOK, U. S. Navy, recently detached from the command of the *Ranger*, is in New York for a few days en route to his home in Northampton, Mass.

LIEUTENANT RICHARDSON CLOVER, U. S. N., who has been ordered to the Hydrographic Office at Washington, and Mrs. Clover will reside with Mrs. Miller, widow of the late ex-Senator Miller, of California, at the Emory House, 1391 Connecticut avenue, Washington.

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ARMYNAVY.

THE San Antonio Express quotes General D. S.
Stanley, U. S. A., as saying with reference to Gen.
Lew Wallace's proposed extension of the West
Point School system to every established military
post in the country: "It is all bosh. General Wal-
lace had better stick to his 'Fair God' and 'Ben
Hur' methods of attracting public attention."
"The enlisted soldier, is not a student, and would
not submit to the discipline of a West Point system
of training. He enlists for service. As far as con-
cerns the complete overthrow of the present system
of appointments, and the choosing of enlisted men,
as General Wallace contemplates, from which to
graduate officers, it is nonsensical. You hear often
of fellows running away from school to enlist in the
army, but never of men running away from the
army to enter a school."

COLONEL R. H. HALL, U. S. A., Inspector General,
Department of Arizona, recommends that "the
color of the facings of the cavalry arm of the ser-
vice be changed to orange," the yellow of the
cloth as well as of the plumes not being durable,
and it not being difficult to procure a durable
orange color.

BATTLE SHIPS FOR THE NAVY.

WHILE Congress is considering the recommenda-
tion of our Navy Department as to building armor-
plated battle ships, we would respectfully com-
mend to their attention the following extract from
a letter of the Prince de Joinville lying before us.
It expresses the views of many naval authorities,
who agree in substance with this distinguished
French Admiral: "I am among the unbelievers,"
writes the Prince, "in the continuance of sea-going
plated ships. The sea remains the sea and ships
must be able to live in a storm. The unwieldy
monsters of the day are unable to do it. They may
be destroyed by a miserable torpedo, carried by
one man in a single boat. The smallest blow from
the smallest ram can send them to the bottom, and
there will always be a gun to pierce their armor.
All sailors, like the knights of yore, will throw
away the cumbersome cuirass, that will embarrass
and give no protection. Very wise indeed was
your Navy Department not to launch itself in all
these foolish and costly experiments about sea-
going ironclads."

This letter was dated Jan. 10, 1876, and nothing
has since occurred to destroy the force of this criti-
cism, however it may be necessary to modify it as to
details. Ten years later, that is within the last four
years, Admiral Spencer Robinson, formerly Chief
Constructor of the British Navy, in a private letter
to an American gentleman, himself a distinguished
authority on naval matters, said: "I think nothing
better adapted for the geographical position of that
mighty nation stretching from ocean to ocean than
the combined system of monitors and torpedoes."

The resources of science have been exhausted in
the endeavor to supplant the monitor by an ar-
mored vessel of a better type. It is superseded
only as all sea-floating armored structures may
be said to be superseded by torpedo vessels, vessels
carrying sub-marine guns, etc. The judges on
naval structure at the conclusion of the Paris Ex-
position of 1867 said that "a monitor with a single
turret and unencumbered deck is the most perfect
structure for naval defence." Nothing has since
occurred to discredit this opinion. The monitors
in our service during the Civil War successfully
weathered the fearful gales on the inhospitable
shores of North and South Carolina during two
winters, each vessel having been engaged,
on an average, twenty-five times with bat-
teries mounted with the most formidable
European ordnance of that time, often at a range
under five-hundred yards. Monitors built a thou-
sand miles away fought in the Gulf of Mexico,
cruised off Cuban ports in search of Confederate
ironclads and wherever they encountered them,
neutralized them, as in the case of the *Merrimac*,
captured them as in the case of the *Atlanta*, or
destroyed them as in the cases of the *Tennessee* and
the *Nashville*.

Relatively, the monitors are as much superior to
any other form of armor-carrying vessel to-day as
they were when Scott Russell, in his great work on
naval architecture, said: "It is beyond doubt that
the American monitor class is a kind of vessel that
can be made fast, shot-proof and sea-proof. It may be
uncomfortable, but it can be made secure. Like so
many American inventions, they are severely sub-
ject to the conditions of use, and successful by
the rigidity and precision with which they fit the
end and fulfill the purpose which was their aim."

No man was better informed on this subject
than Gustavus V. Fox. He served in the Navy for
fourteen years, and after a successful experience of
a dozen years in civil life was placed at the head
of the Navy as Assistant Secretary, having practi-
cal control in all matters of distinctly naval ad-
ministration. As the result of this experience,
after he had returned to civil life, Mr. Fox said,
with reference to naval hostility to monitors: "It
arises from education in broadside ships and the
instinctive apprehension that their own position
will be shaken if fighting ships are reduced to
machines, the product of engineering skill. —
is desirous of building up a navy founded upon
his own ideas and English precedents. To what
end will unstinted vanity lead us whilst the near
past with its rich lessons is so fresh in our minds?
In a monarchy a navy is part of the show that im-
poses upon the people. In a republic it should be

tolerated solely for its fighting powers, and to that end science and genius should bend their efforts. Beyond that it is useless. We are about to swing off into a sea of expenditures for flagships and other pleasant homes, forgetting the type that came to us, like Minerva, fully armed from the brain of Jupiter."

We have never had within our knowledge, a Secretary of the Navy of more natural ability than Mr. Tracy. When his experience equals his ability, he will come to the same conclusions as Captain Fox. Meanwhile we would commend to his attention the statement of Lord Brassey, K. C. B., that "no navy has displayed more original genius in construction than that of the United States." Let us not throw away the results of that genius. "The Russians," said Lord Brassey, in the same address, before the Royal United Service Institution, Feb. 22, 1889, "are throwing their main efforts into turret ships heavily armored and armed." The naval conditions of this country assimilate, we would remind the Secretary, much more closely to those of Russia than to those of powers having colonies in every sea.

We refer in this connection to what Lord Brassey says with reference to the recommendations of the American admirals who had commanded during the Civil War and at its close were requested to draw up reports for the guidance of the Navy Department in relation to ship building. We would also direct attention once more to the article entitled "Neglected Monitors," appearing in the JOURNAL of Nov. 16, page 232. In that article Lieutenant-Commander Brice said what we repeat with the emphasis of most earnest conviction: "The whole history of the monitors is a protest against their being classed as harbor defence vessels in the face of their seagoing qualities. Four years of war, riding out the heaviest gales in the Atlantic Ocean, and in every instance with more safety and comfort than other classes of vessels in their company, is a sufficient test of seaworthiness. Add to this the voyage of the *Miantonomoh* to Europe and the *Monadnock* around the Horn, and we have practical tests sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical. With every element to recommend the monitor, from her safety at sea, economy of construction, and limited number of crew, to her simplicity in structure and great strength as a war vessel, there is no accounting for the neglect in not taking advantage of these qualities, except the prejudice of seamen and the impressions left from the loss of the original monitor."

Let our Navy have what cruisers are needed that we may fittingly present our forty-two-starred flag in all waters: but let us consider again before we expend millions upon the type of vessels receiving commendation from our new Secretary of the Navy. We have the fullest confidence in Mr. Tracy when he speaks from his own knowledge and experience: in this case "the voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau."

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

As we go to press the telegraph reports the death of Jefferson Davis, at New Orleans, just before midnight on Thursday, December 5. The immediate cause of death was a congestive chill, following an attack of malaria, complicated with acute bronchitis. Four weeks ago while travelling on a river steamboat he caught cold and his condition became so serious that his physicians refused to allow him to return to his home in Mississippi. Mrs. Davis was sent for and immediately joined her husband and remained with him constantly until the end, for Mr. and Mrs. Davis were as devoted to each other as when in their youth they eloped to be married.

Time does not admit of an adequate notice of one who will fill so large a place in American history—as an officer of the Army who served gallantly during the war with Mexico, as a member of Congress and Senator from his adopted State of Mississippi, as Secretary of War in the administration of Pierce, and finally as the head of the ill-starred Southern Confederacy. When a man passes out of the world he carries with him only his personal character as it is—such as it appears in the sight of that All-Wise judgment, whose infallible decree no one may assume to register. He leaves behind his example and the results of influence he has ex-

erted for good or evil. It is not always those whose personal characters may seem to deserve the harshest judgment who work the most evil. Nor do engaging personal qualities necessarily furnish any guarantee of usefulness.

However we may view him we have no occasion to speak unkindly of Jefferson Davis. As a graduate of the Military Academy in the class of 1828, whose sole remaining representative in our Army is Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. Robt. Clary, retired; as an officer of the 1st Infantry and 1st Dragoons; as a Colonel of Volunteers during the Mexican War Mr. Davis established a record of honorable and gallant service, which led to the offer in 1847 of a commission of Brigadier General, U. S. Army. This was declined. During his period of four years' service as Secretary of War, 1853-57, he maintained a most creditable reputation.

As President of the Southern Confederacy, the services of Jefferson Davis to the Union cause were most valuable. Whether he so meant it or not, he was certainly a most essential factor in accomplishing the result which, if it mortified and humiliated him, rejoiced a nation. Could he have had his own way he would have gone down to history as the founder of an oligarchy whose cornerstone was slavery. As it is, his history will form part of the records of a glorious republic, established in universal freedom and disposed, in the generosity of its greatness, to think kindly ever of those who contributed to its grandeur only because they builded better than they knew.

THE consolidation of the Revenue Marine, under the Secretary of the Navy, will in no sense impair the usefulness, but promote the efficiency of that Service. The advantages of rank and position, as well as of the retired list, will act as an incentive and improve its personnel. The fact of its being under the Secretary of the Navy will not prevent it from doing the same work it does now, as it will still remain the Revenue Marine Corps of the Navy, its officers having the rights and privileges of the naval officer. This will place it on a military instead of a semi-military footing. The wonder is that the change has not been made before. Many of the officers of the Revenue Marine Service, in the late civil war, served with credit to the country before the mast, and as officers in the Navy, and we are sure that the fact of their having been in the Navy did not detract from, but rather increased, their efficiency as customs officers in maintaining the discipline which is so essential in all vessels, whether of the Navy, Revenue or Merchant Marine. The change will act like a tonic on the whole Service, infusing new life and energy, and bracing it anew for the performance of its duties.

No time has been lost in introducing the bill in Congress providing for the transfer of the revenue marine to the regular naval establishment, and the N. Y. Times says: "As a result of efforts made in the revenue marine, 192 officers out of the 206 in the service have pledged themselves to the support of the bill. They have secured the endorsement of nearly every Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Great Lake coasts of the country. It is the first time in the history of the revenue marine that the officers of the service have worked in a common cause, but, as if making up for the one hundred years of lost time, they are now presenting a front which for solidity cannot be excelled by any service organizations in the country. It looks now as if the revenue marine will be a part of the Regular Navy in a very short time."

THE Secretary of the Navy has hit upon a plan for securing good men, which we commend to the attention of the Army. He proposes to allow men to enlist for life with retirement after thirty years' service. No alien to be accepted for continuous service, and no man above the age of thirty-five, unless he has had previous naval experience. At the end of the first four years of service he should have an option of taking his discharge or remaining, but failing to take it at that time, his connection with the Service should thenceforth be permanent, unless the Department should, in its discretion, grant his application for discharge, or unless he should be removed by sentence of a court-martial. Discharges in any case should work a forfeiture of all

prospective benefits of pay and retirement. Continuous service men should be entitled to one month's leave for each year of service, to be granted at the convenience of the Department, and to be cumulative up to four months.

EVERY one who appreciates at its true value the Mercantile Marine, will applaud the wisdom shown by President Harrison and his administration in recommending legislation for its encouragement. Lord Basingbroke has truly said: "By trade and commerce we grow a rich and powerful people, and by their decay we grow poor and impotent. As trade and commerce enrich, so they fortify our country. The sea is our barrier, ships are our fortresses, and the mariners that trade and commerce alone can furnish are the garrisons to defend them. Like other amphibious animals, we must come occasionally on shore; but the water is more properly our element, and on it, like them, as we find our greatest security, we exert our greatest force."

In 1826 the American carriage of goods to and from this country was twelve times as great as the foreign carriage. From that time it steadily declined until, at the outbreak of our civil war, it was only twice as great. The decline continued, until at the end of the war, the foreign carriage was nearly three times that of the American. Nor did it stop there, for two years ago the foreign carriage was six times that of the American. The amount of American shipbuilding in 1867 just equalled the amount in 1816—seventy-two years earlier—a hundred and fifty million tons. The maximum was in 1855, when nearly six hundred million tons were turned out from American shipyards. The total foreign tonnage in 1887 was 10,746,617 tons; the American, 2,770,518 tons. We cannot maintain an efficient navy without a flourishing mercantile marine. There is no surer defence against foreign aggression than an abundance of hardy American seamen ready to enter the service of their country when occasion calls.

ACCORDING to a statement submitted to the Senate on Dec. 4 by Secretary Tracy, in answer to a resolution of inquiry of that body dated April 11, 1888, the sum of \$16,016,800 has been paid to retired officers of the Navy, including longevity pay, and \$48,859.46 to officers of the Marine Corps, since the establishment of the respective retired lists. The statement shows, in addition, the names of all officers placed on the retired list, date and rank of retirement of each, rank from which promoted on being retired, and amount of annual and aggregate pay of each. The same resolution called for similar information concerning retired officers of the Army, which was furnished at the time. In consequence of a lack of clerks in the 4th Auditor's office, where the financial part of the statement was compiled, it was not possible for the Navy Department to transmit its answer at an earlier date. The purpose of Senator Reagan in asking for the data referred to was to prove that there are officers borne on the list receiving high rate of pensions whose service does not entitle them to that consideration. The reply sent in by the Navy Department shows about twenty of this class. The statement furnished by the War Department showed eighteen who were retired for causes not incident to the Service, a total of \$337,019 having been paid them at the time the answer was submitted, June 1, 1888.

WE are glad to see that ex-Secretary Chandler, now U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, is receiving the credit for taking the preliminary steps for upbuilding of our Navy to which he is so well entitled. It was his work that made easy what has followed under his successors in office. It is the first step that counts, and that was taken by William E. Chandler, to whom all honor should be given. Referring to the coming visit of our Squadron of Evolution, an English paper says: "The Squadron serves as a demonstration of the practical results of the new naval policy which was entered upon by the United States in 1885, when Mr. W. E. Chandler was at the head of the Navy Board; and as it consists exclusively of modern vessels of new and powerful types, and is really the only effective cruising squadron that the United States

can at present send to sea, it is certain to attract the interest and curiosity of European naval experts."

THE Secretary of the Interior in his annual report recommends "That a pension be granted to every soldier and sailor who did substantial service during the war in the Army or Navy and was honorably discharged therefrom, and who, being dependent on his daily labor for his support is now or may hereafter be disabled from procuring his subsistence by such labor. The allowance of pensions to soldiers dishonorably discharged from the Army is defended as a strictly according to the letter of the law and the previous decision of Judge Advocate Holt, but the Secretary adds: "This is the state of the law unquestionably, and must be conformed to until Congress shall in its wisdom otherwise direct. As to the deserter no argument is required. He is never allowed a pension, because he is still, so far as the law is concerned, in the service of the U. S. It is now too late possibly to reach many of the cases by an act of Congress, but nevertheless I recommend that a distinct act be passed affecting all cases not yet adjudicated, prohibiting a pension to any one dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States."

THE advocates of the project, which has been agitated for several years past, to transfer the Weather Bureau from the Signal Service to the Agricultural Department, are greatly pleased with that feature of the President's message, which so strongly encourages their long cherished hope. Gen. Greeley is particularly pleased with his remarks on this subject, and is encouraged to the belief that the transfer will be effected and his corps given a strictly military organization during the present session. He is now compiling data on the subject for the information of Congress. President Harrison says: "I recommend that the Weather Service be separated from the War Department and established as a bureau in the Department of Agriculture. This will involve an entire reorganization both of the Weather Bureau and of the Signal Corps, making of the first a purely civil organization and of the other a purely military staff corps. The report of the Chief Signal Officer shows that the work of the corps on its military side has been deteriorating."

THE annual report of the Admiral of the Navy consists simply of a statement of the vessels inspected by the Board of Inspection and Survey during the year, and a single recommendation that a new form for exercise reports be adopted and that such reports hereafter be made to the Bureau of Navigation instead of to the Admiral. The entire report consists of not more than five hundred words.

COLONEL H. O. MERRIAM, in a regimental order of Nov. 23, says:

The company is the unit of organization. The captain is the head of that unit, and to him alone belongs the administration of the company. The lieutenants, sergeants and corporals act only as his assistants, and have no separate administrative authority. All members of the company have equal rights of access to the captain at all proper times, and no person but the captain himself has the right to restrict that intercourse. It is, therefore, unnecessary for any member of a company desiring to see his captain or company commander to have the permission of the first sergeant or any other person, except the officer himself. This order will be posted in all squad and orderly rooms of the regiment.

This seems to us to be about right and of application to the entire Army.

A RECRUIT in the German Army seems to have no easy time of it. "He spends ordinarily about five hours each day in practical work, either on the drill ground or in the neighboring country. He spends three hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon in work, a break of about two hours—from midday to 2 p. m.—being allowed. Besides this, he has one hour's theoretical instruction daily, given either by the officer or non-commissioned officer of the squad, with a lesson in cleaning and mending his kit in the evening. From the very beginning of his course of training, he is compelled to carry his kit, which at first is lightly loaded, the weight being, however, gradually increased to the full service requirements. On three consecutive days before the inspection by the commander of the battalions the recruits have to march with the full service pack 9½, 12½ and 15½ miles, respectively. After the 12 weeks have expired, the recruit passes into the 'Zug' company, where he ceases to be a recruit. Here this course of training continues however." How is it with us?

COMMODORE RAMSAY has been engaged during the past week making up the new detail for the cruisers *Baltimore* and *Charleston*, which in all probability will be in commission on or shortly after January 1. The majority of the officers have already been agreed upon, and the expectation is that both details will be announced within a week or ten days. The following are the names thus far agreed upon: *Baltimore*.—Capt. W. S. Schley, commanding; Lieut. Uriel Sebree, executive; Lieut. E. W. Sturdy, navigating officer; Ensign J. G. Doyle, electrical expert; Chief Engr. A. H. Able, P. A. Engr. Wm. Rowbotham, Surg. M. L. Ruth, and P. A. Surg. Oliver Diehl. *Charleston*.—Capt. G. C. Remy, commanding; Lieut.-Comdr. C. C. Todd, executive; Lieuts. Wells and Field, Lieut. George M. Storey, Lieut. (junior grade) George W. Denfeld, Chief Engr. W. S. Smith, P. A. Engr. I. N. Hollis, Surg. George W. Woods and Gunner Wm. Walsh.

THE answer of the War Department to the Senate resolution of March last asking information concerning the amounts due California, Nevada and Oregon for expenses incurred in aiding the Government to suppress the rebellion will be sent to the Senate within a few days. The information called for is being compiled by the Territorial Claims Board—consisting at present of Lieutenant-Colonel Dandy, Q. M. Department; Major Schwan, A. A. G., and Captain West, 6th Cav. They have already finished their report upon the States of California and Nevada, the sum of \$4,500,000 having been found due the former and \$400,000 the latter. The report on Oregon will be completed this week, when it is presumed the Board will be finally dissolved.

IT is the hope of many officers, says the *Washington Herald*, that, in formulating specific instructions for Army officers serving as military commandants at citizen colleges, the chevrons of West Point cadet officers and the color of their cloth will be exacted in all cases where the National Government foots the bill for the arms, accoutrements, and equipments and pays the salary of the instructor. If a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing right, and if our Regular Army system is the proper one let it be carried out to the letter. If college boards and faculties do not look at it that way, then transfer the instructors and armaments to others that do.

THE following suggestion deserves, we think, careful attention and prompt action. "Before anything of real advantage can result, the Marine Corps must be enlarged. The 1,800 men now allowed it is too small a number. Ships are constantly going to sea short handed. Then, too, if the marines are to be properly trained, they should have facilities for battalion drill. At least 250 of them ought to be constantly kept at some post, which should correspond to the Leavenworth and Fort Monroe schools of the Army. All recruits should be sent to this school and required to put in at least six to eight months of service before going aboard ship."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New York Times* discusses the present condition of the Marine Corps in connection with a recent allegation that "the corps has stood still and is to-day not different from the corps of 1865," and winds up by saying: "The Marine Corps is credited with being a reliable body of men, but it has been asleep for the past fifty years. The clattering of the hammers in the construction of the new Navy has brought it back to life, and now not an officer in the corps but realizes that something must be done, and that soon. It remains for the Greer Board to recommend and for the marine officers to push the matter to a conclusion."

AN Association of past and present Acting Assistant Surgeons of the Army has been formed for mutual protection and benefit. They propose to ask Congress to confer upon acting assistant surgeons the rank of second lieutenant of cavalry, not to be in line of promotion, the pay (that of second lieutenant) not to be increased, and to be allowed forage for one horse, with the right to retirement. The Association propose to publish a history of the corps, and the personal and medical histories of the members of the association, and histories of battles in which acting assistant surgeons have taken part, and of those who have lost their lives in the service of their country. All past and present acting assistant surgeons are cordially invited to become members of the Association. The enrollment fee is \$1; the yearly dues, \$1. The recorder is W. Thornton Parker, M. D., Newport, R. I.

WE understand that an earnest effort is being now made to secure appointments to the Army from civil life, and we should not be surprised to hear of several appointments of this class between now and January 1. The authorities have until recently discouraged all efforts in this direction but,

as the number of vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant increases, there seems to be a disposition to, at least, serious consideration of some of the cases submitted. The sons of several prominent Army officers are candidates. Should the President feel so disposed, there is nothing to prevent the appointment of at least five second lieutenants from civil life. At the present time there are just that number of vacancies in excess of the additional and the five non-commissioned officers who have just completed the final examination at Fort Monroe.

SPECULATION is now rife among naval people as to the successor to Commodore Montgomery Seward, whose second term as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance will expire on Jan. 13 next. Until Secretary Tracy demonstrated in the case of Commodore Walker that he was opposed to a third term for chiefs of bureaus the impression prevailed that Commodore Seward would succeed himself, but it is not accepted as a foregone conclusion that he will not be reappointed. The gossips have therefore directed their attention to other available officers. Captains Meade and Howison and Commanders McCormick and Folger are prominently mentioned in this connection.

IN a Western town the other evening a play was given by amateurs in which one of the scenes represented the standing Army of the United States, consisting of an officer and five soldiers sitting on a bench. "You see before you our noble standing army," exclaimed the hero to the low comedian. "That's where you are off," replied the low comedian, "for it is now sitting." And the audience applauded him for five minutes and called out the author of the play. Nevertheless people say that genius is not appreciated. Go to, thou pessimist. You can tickle the sensibilities of the great American people with the shadow of a shade of a clever thing. —*N. Y. Tribune*.

Judging from this specimen does not require to have even the shadow of a shade of cleverness to win applause. This is of the "move up to the stove" order of wit with which travellers in crowded horse cars are sometimes entertained.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Chief Musician Gustav Oechsle, 7th Inf., will be discharged the Service (S. O., Dec. 4, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. B. F. Howe, of Fort Misoula, for drunkenness on duty, was fined \$50, but General Ruger, on account of long and honorable service, has reduced the fine to \$25.

Leave for one month, to commence about Dec. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee, Adjutant 31 Art., Washington Barracks (S. O. 273, Dec. 6, Div. A.)

PATMASTER JOHN MACMAHON, U. S. N., has been a guest at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.

PATMASTER JAMES A. RING, U. S. N., recently detached from the *Franklin*, is at Melrose, Mass.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR A. S. OBERLY, U. S. N., will spend the winter at 1408 H street, Washington, D. C.

At the second monthly open meeting of the United Service Club to be held in the clubhouse, 44 West 28th street, on Saturday evening, Dec. 21, at 8 o'clock p. m., a paper will be read by Maj.-Gen. Martin T. McMahon.

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department during the present week: 1st Lt. W. P. Duvall, 5th Art.; 1st Lt. J. G. Warren, Engr.; 2d Lt. Grote Hutcheson, 9th Cav.; 1st Lt. John F. McBlain, 9th Cav.; 1st Lt. Robt. D. Read, Jr., 10th Cav.

THE Executive Committee of the Army Mutual Aid Association has finally decided upon a secretary and treasurer to succeed Lieut. Wm. P. Duvall, 5th Art. At a meeting held Dec. 3 Maj. Chas. Smart, surgeon, U. S. A., who has filled the position temporarily since Lieut. Duvall joined his regiment, was unanimously chosen for permanent detail. His selection means further advancement for an already successful organization.

FROM Europe it is learned that Capt. Zalinski will spend most of his time between now and April 1 in Paris. The latter date marks the close of Capt. Zalinski's stay abroad. From those acquainted with the facts it appears that Capt. Zalinski had the greatest difficulty thrown in his path before the last German manoeuvres by the tardiness of our War Department in giving him permission to view the manoeuvres. Were it not for the timely assistance of Mr. Poulney Bigelow, who was himself a classmate of the Emperor's, Capt. Zalinski would have been deprived wholly of the privilege of witnessing the manoeuvres, but as it was he was given permission to roam where he chose, while the attaches of the foreign legations were huddled together like a flock of sheep, and purposely, it seems, placed at a disadvantage in observing the manoeuvres. Capt. Zalinski is at present investigating the subject of powders.

THE necessity of mixing politics with war will have been fully inferred from a consideration of the principles of martial policy. It is in vain that the General understands his art; it is in vain that he commands valiant and well-disciplined troops; in vain that he gains victories, unless his way be smoothed, and the fruits of his success consolidated, by the labors of the statesman and the legislator. He ought himself, if not equally fit for negotiating as for fighting, to have a just and distinct idea of the policy most proper to be pursued towards the country in which he acts; and should be fully capable of pointing out to his superiors at home and to his colleague, the Ambassador, abroad, the ever-varying obstacles that from time to time oppose his success; which he will leave to their superior power, or influence and address, to set aside, as far as he finds that he cannot himself overcome them by force of arms.—*Palsey*.

NAVAL BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

The last annual report of Commo. Walker, as chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is largely devoted to the interests of the enlisted force of the Navy. His recommendations in this direction are: That the term of enlistment for general service be increased from three to four years, which can be done without legislative action, as the present law admits of enlistment not exceeding five years; that continuous service men be enlisted permanently, to serve until reaching the age of retirement, unless at the end of the first four years they should prefer to be discharged; that any application for discharge after enlisting; the fifth year may be granted or refused at the discretion of the Navy Department; that a continuous service man shall be entitled to one month's leave for each year of service and to be commutative up to four months; that he be entitled to \$1 per month additional pay for each completed term of four years service; that a discharge at any time shall cause the loss of all advantages in increased and retired pay accruing to the service already performed; that a continuous service man after 30 years of service shall be entitled to retirement with half pay of the rate last held by him; that the names of all continuous service men who have completed the first four years of service shall be borne upon the Navy Register; that the present continuous service men be permitted to enter upon the permanent enlistment and count their previous continuous service time and receive all its advantages under the proposed scheme, but no new men over 25 years of age to be accepted in this category; that an age limit be placed upon first entry for general service, 35 years being considered a good limit; that, with the exception of musicians and servants, no foreigners be enlisted unless they fairly speak and understand the English language and have applied for naturalization papers; that the apprentices be enlisted to serve till the age of 24, coupled with the condition that an apprentice, upon obtaining his majority, shall be discharged if he so elects; that the number of apprentices be increased from 750 to 1,500; that of the proposed number one-third be enlisted between the ages of 18 and 21, to form a special class which shall remain in the training ships only one year, receiving no general school instruction, but devoting their time wholly to learning their military and naval duties, and at the end of that time to pass into the fleet; that there be a careful consideration of the subject of ratings for petty officers and seamen, with "view to the establishment of such methods of advancement and tenure of ratings as shall secure merit in our petty officers and encourage them in the maintenance of the higher standard; that there be a board of ratings for each squadron, working under the provisions of a general order."

Among recommendations on other subjects submitted are the following: That \$20,000 be appropriated for a separate building for the Hydrographic Office, where the lithographic work for the office of Naval Intelligence may be done; that a small vessel be assigned to the duty of destroying and floating wrecks; that the transfer of the Hydrographic Office to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting be authorized by legislation; that the course at the Naval Academy be limited to four years; that the graduates retained in the Service be commissioned at once, and that the limits of the age of admission, now 15 and 20 years, be changed to 15 and 18; that four additional copyists be provided for work on the Naval War Records; that the Whitthorne Naval Militia bill be passed, and that an assistant chief of each Bureau of the Navy Department be authorized.

SINGULAR RESOLUTIONS.

The crew of the *Nipsic* has passed the following resolutions, signed by all the first class petty officers and leading seamen of the steamer. A copy has been sent to Commander Mullan and to the Secretary of the Navy.

Whereas, The unexpected removal of Commander D. W. Mullan, U. S. N., from the command of the U. S. steamer *Nipsic*, subsequent upon her return to Annapolis after an unsuccessful attempt to make passage from that port to Auckland, has been made the occasion of certain imputations, direct or indirect, against the courage, ability and professional skill of that officer, be it hereby

Resolved, That the conduct of Commander Mullan, during the time he commanded the *Nipsic*, was marked by a devotion to duty and a firmness in the face of danger which won for him the entire confidence of his crew.

That, more especially, during the awful hours of the night and morning of March 16, 1889, the calm courage with which he stood at his post, the skill with which he consoled his vessel, the promptitude with which his orders were issued, and the seamanlike manner in which he beached his vessel and saved the lives of her crew, not only sustained the courage of the men during that trying time, but also won their lasting gratitude and respect.

That, in his firm stand against uselessly risking the lives of his crew by putting to sea in an unworthy vessel, Commander Mullan is still further deserving of the gratitude of the crew whose safety was his first care.

That the nobility of character which moved him to demand his removal from the command of the *Nipsic*, rather than to sanction a useless risk of human life by surrendering his convictions at the bid of a superior officer, is worthy of full recognition at the hands of the Department and crew, whose welfare was his first concern.

In connection with this attention is called to par. 32, chapter 6, Navy Regulations, which says: "Publications relative to private transactions, or having in view the praise or censure of any person in the Naval Service, are prohibited."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In its current number, Dec. 6, the *Turf, Field and Farm* begins the publication of an original and the only complete treatise ever issued, entitled, "The Art of Training the Race Horse." It will be continued weekly to its conclusion, extending through the months of December, January, February and March.

The first complete and fully illustrated paper on "The New Croton Aqueduct" appears in the December Century. An interesting feature of the illustrations is the reproduction of photographs showing the curves at the side or over the crown of the arch, which were filled by the contractors with air at the rate of \$5 per square yard to the tune of a million dollars! These spaces were supposed to be all solid masonry.

THE STATE TROOPS.

Correspondence on subjects appertaining to this department of the paper is always gladly received. The wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

REGULAR ARMY AND NATIONAL GUARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WHILE it is generally admitted that a more intimate relation should exist between the Regular Army and National Guard, still as yet little has been done to bring about this result. The increased number of desertions from the Army during the past few years has at length stirred the War Department up to active exertions in search of a remedy for this evil, and it has been suggested that by putting the personnel of the service on a better social status a system might be inaugurated of furnishing recruits for the rank and file from the National Guard.

This idea would appear quite impracticable with the present condition of affairs. Many of the National Guard organizations are founded with a social feature in view; in the ranks are found men of intellect and of good social standing, and an esprit de corps of the highest order often prevails. Legislation placing the National Guard of the country upon the footing of an active reserve corps to the Army, similar, in some respects, to that system which obtains in European armies, especially in the French service, would seem to be a first step in the right direction. One solution of the problem would be:

1st. To designate 50,000 of the best drilled and most efficient of the State Troops as the immediate reserve corps, the remaining troops of the Guard as the main reserve corps. This 50,000 troops to be recruited from the National Guard at large, aided pecuniarily more substantially than the main reserve corps, and to be subjected to more rigid discipline. Require the immediate reserve corps to go into an annual encampment with the regular troops in addition to their encampment with the State troops, in order that the knowledge they would gain from the professional soldiers might through them be imparted to the citizen soldiers.

2d. Assimilate the rank of the immediate reserve corps and the Army and make inducements to those of the corps who wish to enter regular service. An experience with the National Guard will tend to lead a person to the conclusion that it will not be practicable to bring the entire body of troops of the Guard into much closer intimacy with the Army than the relation now existing, owing to the fact that private business prevents many from giving more attention to military matters than their organizations now require.

However, there are some who can afford and are willing to devote more time to such matters, and it seems to result from this state of facts that a division of the Guard is all the more necessary in order to increase the efficiency of the whole.

As session after session of Congress passes, with its numerous bills to increase the efficiency of the Army laid aside unacted upon, it must indicate that our legislators do not favor the Regular Service, yet it is admitted that the State troops have with little exertion received liberal encouragement, both from the Government and the States; hence it would appear that our statesmen are more in harmony with the citizen than with the regular soldiers, a natural consequence arising from the fact that their interests are more nearly allied.

In this aspect of the case it would seem that the Army might be benefited by co-operation with the Guard and by co-acting attain legislation which they have long been seeking. The Guard, on the other hand, would receive the benefit of association with men of superior military training, and a mutual feeling of camaraderie which is much needed would be established.

Numerous indefatigable workers in the interests of the National Guard are worthy of mention, and one in particular, Gen. Albert Ordway, who has won much praise by his recent successful exertions in establishing a model military organization in the District of Columbia. It is to be hoped others will take inspiration from his example, and that finally co-operation with the Army may be effected to bring about results beneficial to all.

A LIEUT.-COL. D. C. NATIONAL GUARD.

COMPETITIVE DRILL AT PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, Nov. 23, 1889.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

GENTLEMEN: We the undersigned having agreed to and signed the enclosed conditions to govern a competitive drill between our respective companies, unite in requesting you to select the judges for said drill, as you will see by the conditions. You are to appoint the judges. Their expenses, etc., to be paid by the winning company. You will please notify Hon. H. S. Melcher, Mayor of Portland, of the appointment of the judges, the hour of their arrival in this city, etc., and he will meet and entertain them on our behalf. We would request that the programme of the drill be made up, if possible, before their arrival in this city, and that but five copies of the same be made—one for each judge and one for each captain.

The size of the floor to be drilled on is 60 x 64 feet. By kindly assisting us in this matter, you will greatly help us in our hour of trial, and make us your ever obedient servants,

T. E. HARTNETT, Capt. Montgomery Guards.
J. H. BAKER, Capt. Portland Cadets.

PORTLAND, Nov. 20, 1889.

ARTICLES of agreement entered into this 20th day of November, 1889, between the Portland cadets and the Portland Montgomery Guards, to govern a competitive drill, to take place between the above companies at City Hall, Portland, Dec. 18, 1889.

I. The drill squad to consist of 24 men, two guides and one officer.

II. All men shall be enlisted in their respective companies prior to December 1, 1889.

III. The programme of the drill is to be made out by the judges, and to consist of any movements in the school of soldier and company, barring the set-up drill, bayonet drill, skirmish drill, platoon movements and fire lying down. Each company to be

limited to one hour for drill, the programme to be handed to the commanding officer as he marches on the floor with his company. Time to commence then.

IV. Judges to be three officers of the Regular Army (appointed by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL), barring any officer stationed in Maine, or any officer that has acted as a judge in any competitive drill in Maine within the past two years. Judges not to be known to either company until the evening of the drill.

V. The drill to be for the championship of the militia of Maine and for the gate receipts. The winner to take all and pay all expenses.

VI. Neither company to see the other drill.

VII. The drill to take place at City Hall, Portland, on the 18th day of December, 1889, between the hours of 8.30 and 11 P. M.

T. E. HARTNETT, Capt. Montgomery Guards.

J. H. BAKER, Capt. Portland Cadets.

MARKSMEN, STATE OF NEW YORK, 1889.

THE following shows the number of marksmen in the State who have qualified during the season just ended. The total number is 5,219, against 4,618 last year—a gratifying increase:

1st Brigade.		2d Brigade.	
Brig.-Gen. L. Fitzgerald.	Brig.-Gen. Jas. McLeer.		
7th Regt.....	303 13th Regt.....	277	
8th ".....	76 14th ".....	140	
9th ".....	273 21st ".....	642	
12th ".....	200 24th ".....	62	
22d ".....	174 47th ".....	161	
69th ".....	156 17th Sep. Co.....	7	
71st ".....	156 Headquarters.....	7	
Headquarters.....			
	2079	1327	3406
3d Brigade.		4th Brigade.	
Brig.-Gen. A. J. Parker.	Brig.-Gen. P. C. Doyle.		
10th Battalion.....	100 65th Regt.....	142	
Separate Companies.....	1062 74th ".....	158	
Headquarters.....	5 Sep. Cos. and Hdqrs.....	328	
	1167	694	1791
General Staff, Staff Departments and sundry.....			21
Total for State.....			5219

LEADING TWENTY COMPANIES, 1889.

1. Co. I, 7th Regt., Capt. J. T. Harper.....	93.90
2. Co. F, 7th Regt., Capt. G. W. Rand.....	93.01
3. Co. B, 7th Regt., Capt. D. A. Nesbitt.....	91.90
4. Co. K, 7th Regt., Capt. L. E. Lefferts.....	90.59
5. Co. H, 7th Regt., Capt. C. E. Lydecker.....	89.09
6. Co. G, 7th Regt., Capt. G. W. Middleton, Jr.....	89.55
7. Co. E, 7th Regt., Capt. G. B. Rhoads.....	82.51
8. Co. C, 7th Regt., Capt. D. Pollard.....	80.75
9. 494 Sep. Co., Capt. C. B. Gaskill.....	79.89
10. Co. G, 7th Regt., Capt. J. C. Abrams.....	79.28
11. Co. A, 23d Regt., Capt. H. C. Everdell.....	78.22
12. Co. I, 23d Regt., Capt. F. L. Holmes.....	75.15
13. Co. F, 23d Regt., Capt. B. C. Thorne.....	75.01
14. Co. G, 7th Regt., Capt. A. W. Conover.....	74.50
15. 20th Sep. Co., Capt. H. C. Rogers.....	74.10
16. 32d Sep. Co., Capt. C. W. Eddy.....	74.40
17. Co. B, 23d Regt., Capt. W. L. Candee.....	73.19
18. Co. F, 74th Regt., Capt. G. C. Fox.....	74.16
19. 33d Sep. Co., Capt. M. W. Marvin.....	72.90
20. Co. D, 7th Regt., Capt. A. E. Allen.....	72.28

* Winner of State prize of value of \$50 for having highest percentage in their respective brigades.

LEADING SEVEN REGIMENTS, 1889.

1. 7th Regiment, Col. D. Appleton.....	84.83
2. 23d " Col. J. N. Partridge.....	79.95
3. 65th " Col. S. M. Welch.....	52.13
4. 74th " Col. U. S. Johnson.....	51.79
5. 13th " Col. D. E. Austen.....	49.23
6. 9th " Col. Wm. Seward, Jr.....	48.41
7. 47th " Col. E. F. Gaylor.....	47.45

It is not unlikely that Brig.-Gen. C. F. Robbins, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, may advocate some change in the future conduct of rifle practice. Just what this is, is not positive, although we have several schemes given as authentic, but in the absence of a direct official statement it is hardly necessary to publish them. We understand Gen. Robbins is giving the matter careful thought, and anything that can consistently advance the interest of rifle practice will be done. Previous to his annual report to the Adjutant-General of the State, Gen. Robbins very properly withholds his views.

Seventh New York.—Colonel D. Appleton.

The first competition for the team of five shot for a \$250 trophy was decided in the armory range on Nov. 30. The match was open to teams of five men from each company, 14 shots per man, seven at 500 yards lying down and seven at 200 yards standing, the prize to be awarded to the team making the highest aggregate score in the two competitions, and to become the property of the team which wins it three times, not necessarily consecutive. The trophy was won in 1887 by Co. K's team, who made an aggregate score of 622 points. In 1888 the team from Co. G was successful with an aggregate of 620 points. The competition on Nov. 30 was one of the closest ever shot; Co. A's team won by one point. The aggregate scores were:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Co. A.....	154	162	316
Co. C.....	155	160	315
Co. K.....	149	166	315
Co. F.....	150	159	309
Co. H.....	153	156	309
Co. G.....	148	158	306
Co. I.....	144	157	301
Co. E.....	145	149	297
Highest possible score 350.			

The next competition for the prize will take place March 15.

Twenty-third New York.—Col. J. N. Partridge.

A REVIEW, dress parade and promenade concert took place at the armory on the evening of Nov. 30. Every available foot of space in the building was taken up, and at an early period. Assembly sounded promptly at 8 o'clock. The equalization for review was 10 companies of 12 files. Lieut. Col. A. C. Smith was in command during review, which was taken by Col. Partridge. The passage was executed in double time, and was well done. The regiment was reformed for dress parade, the extra men excused from the review, reporting to their respective companies. Maj. Waters was in command; the formation was prompt, especially considering so large a command in a confined space. The manual was well executed, each company receiving liberal applause.

While the floor was being cleared for dancing after the parade Foltz's Band played in its usual excellent style "Les Dragons des Villars," by Wallart, a selection from the opera "Don Carlos," and a paraphrase of Rubenstein's melody in F. There were 12 numbers in the order of dance, for each one of which the floor was filled. There were many prominent people present.

There seems to be a strong feeling throughout the regiment that it should adopt the old shape, with one or two slight modifications, and petitions to that effect have been numerous signed in all the companies. The shape looked upon with most favor is the old shape, with better ventila-

tion and a plain white pompon, in lieu of the old blue and white one.

Forty-seventh New York.—Col. E. F. Gaylor.

This regiment assembled at its armory on Nov. 27 for review and presentation of marksman's badges. Brig. Gen. James McLeer, who was tendered the honor of reviewing the command, was absent, owing to sickness. It was a most disagreeable night, the rain being very heavy; but despite this drawback the friends of the regiment assembled in great force. Assembly sounded at 8.30 p. m., and the regiment formed for review, and was duly turned over to Lieut. Col. Benson. Col. Gaylor took the review. The equalization of 10 commands of 16 files, Capt. Christoffel's crack Co. D making two platoons and Cos. F and G together one. The formation, owing to several little errors on the part of the lieutenant colonel, was rather mixed. Things being straightened out the ceremony was proceeded with in good shape. After the review Col. Gaylor took command and put the regiment through a drill in battalion movements, which were creditably executed. The marksmen were then called to the front and centre, forming in ranks according to year. The regiment has this year qualified 161 marksmen. Capt. Brown, J. R. P., has qualified for 15 years, and Col. Gaylor 14 years. The badges, after some complimentary remarks by the colonel, were presented to the assembled marksmen. The Dakin badge was awarded to Maj. John G. Eddy, and Corporal S. H. Drew, of Co. I, was presented with the Strong medal. A dress parade, which Maj. Eddy took, then closed the ceremonies of the evening. Dancing followed.

At the sixth match of the champion badge of Co. D, Nov. 29, the following scores were made:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Capt. J. B. Christoffel, Jr.	21	23	44
Pvt. H. G. Conn.	20	21	41
Corpl. H. N. Hughes	20	21	41
Pvt. C. B. Magruder	21	18	39

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

Seventy-Fourth N. Y.—Col. U. S. Johnson.

Buffalo, Nov. 28, 1889.
If Aronson's Casino Opera Company ever had an appreciative audience it was Monday night, Nov. 25, at the Star Theatre, where they played "Nadja" to the 74th Regiment, their guests and their friends. The theatre was beautifully decorated with the American flag and with the national colors. In the boxes, as guests of the 74th, were the field and staff of the 65th Regt., Brig. Gen. P. C. Doyle and staff, Mayor Becker, Mayor-elect Bishop and members of the Erie County Board of Supervisors. Mayor-elect Bishop was warmly applauded when he entered.

At about 8.30 o'clock the 74th Regiment, for whom all the orchestra seats and the first row in the dress circle had been reserved, entered amid much applause, which was especially emphatic when the national colors were borne down one aisle and the regimental flag down the other. Lieut. Col. Davis was in command, and he and rank and file, to say nothing of the officers, never looked happier or appeared to better advantage. It was hard to decide who should receive the most attention, the soldier boys or the stage people. And if the soldiers appeared at their best, they were not one whit ahead of the members of the opera company.

The sparkling opera was enjoyed to the full. The grinds on the members of the regiment were many and witty, though never unduly unjust or severe. A beautiful floral knapsack, with "74" on the back and a rolled overcoat on top, was given to "Etelka"—Helen Lamont—from the regiment, besides many bouquets. "Nadja"—Emma Hanley—received a floral bugle and other gifts of flowers. "Farrago" deserves especial commendation and the part of R. E. Graham as the "Marsgrave" was well taken. All did well and audience and actors appreciated the other.

The fall changes in the lines in the 65th Regiment have been many. 1st Lieut. John Batcliffe, of Co. D, has become captain and 2d Lieut. John D. Wilkins is 1st lieutenant. 1st Lieut. Albert J. Myer, of Co. A, is captain of Co. G; 2d Lieut. Eugene A. Smith, of Co. F, is 1st lieutenant of Co. I, and the 2d lieutenant is George A. Milson, formerly 1st sergeant.

The 74th Regiment had a fair working battalion drill Thursday evening, Nov. 21.

SOME COMING EVENTS.

- Dec. 7.—Athletic games, 7th Regt., N. Y., at armory.
- Dec. 11.—Athletic games and reception, 12th Regt., N. Y., at armory.
- Dec. 22.—Joint athletic games Co. K, 13th N. Y., and Acorn A. C., at armory.
- Jan. 2.—Review and ball of the 1st Battery, N. Y., Capt. Wendel.
- Jan. 14.—National Guard Convention at Albany, N. Y.
- Jan. 16.—Ball of 22d Regt., N. Y., at Metropolitan Opera House.
- Jan. 23.—Old Guard ball, N. Y.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

It is certainly time that the "militia" of the Western States, at least, should begin to follow a practically uniform course of instruction and classification in the essential matters of a soldier's education. Not the least important is that of qualification in small arms firing. We read that the 2d Regiment of Infantry, Illinois National Guard, (Col. Wheeler,) has 46 sharpshooters, 13 experts, 34 marksmen, 89 riflemen, and 249 of a class of shooters who have made less than 90 points. We assume, therefore, that 431 members of that large regiment have had some practice in range firing.

In, perhaps, the same column of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, we read that the 13th Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, (Col. Ripple,) is composed of marksmen, every member of the organization having attained that classification.

We hear that, in the Badger State, the following named have earned the title and insignia of sharpshooters, viz: Grimmer, Burns, Burroughs, Gibson, Rogers and Dustin, and that there are, in addition, about 30 marksmen in the Wisconsin National Guard; but what we want to know is this: How do the standards of qualification in the States of Illinois, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin compare? In this State, the class in firing to which any officer or man belongs is determined by the U. S. Army standard, and our firings are governed by the rules and restrictions prescribed for the shooters of the Regular Service; our allowance of ammunition too, is, or is to be, fixed. Again, the provisions of the firing regulations for small arms as regards preliminary and additional practice, apply, or are to apply, after which record practice begins and every shot fired counts in determining the proficiency of the soldier.

Weak in all courtesy, and not in captiousness, how is it in Illinois, and in our sister States whose military representatives are bedecked with insignia of gold, silver and bronze, all won by rifle practice? Why not have a common standard? In this matter of rifle practice, Wisconsin is now about where the U. S. Army was in 1884-5. The introduction, next year, of the figure silhouette targets as objectives during skirmish firings will place Wisconsin where the Regular Service was in 1886. The abandonment of the William Tell, Robin Hood Archery, or barn-

door, targets A, B, and C—save for instruction and recruit firings—substituting therefor, targets D, E, F, will place Wisconsin in advance of the methods now adhered to in the U. S. Army, for fixed distance firings. The Badger State will, in 1891, adopt a system of movable targets bearing some resemblance to what would be shot at in time of war. But all of this is premature. What we want is, General Burchard's idea of having, next month, at Chicago, a conference of adjutant generals and the senior general inspectors of small arms and rifle practice for the purposes indicated in the opening sentence.

DELAWARE.

The annual inspection of the 1st Battalion, N. G. D., composed of Cos. A, C and F, was made in the armory in Wilmington Nov. 25 by Lieut. George LeRoy Brown, assistant adjutant-general of the State. He was accompanied by Col. Geo. W. Marshall and Lieut.-Cols. John M. Newell and G. J. Hart. It was the first time that a United States officer inspected the battalion, and the inspection was the most rigid to which the battalion has ever been subjected. The battalion passed through the ordeal in a most admirable manner.

After a most thorough inspection of equipments the battalion was put through the manual of arms by the commanding officers and in turn by the lieutenants and 1st sergeants. Pvt. Richard M. Taylor, of Co. A, was complimented by the inspecting officer for having the most presentable equipments in the battalion and in recognition of that fact was called upon to drill the battalion.

At the close of the battalion inspection Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Brown made a brief address, complimenting most warmly the battalion upon its fine appearance, the admirable condition of its equipments and its excellence in drill. He deprecated the fact that the battalion did not have a better armory, and stated that the citizens of Wilmington will be very remiss in their duty if they do not provide a new armory for the battalion previous to the next annual inspection. He strongly advocated the erection or obtaining of a building where the battalion can drill, and spend some time socially, a place which will be of benefit to them morally as well as for military knowledge. At the conclusion of the address the companies proceeded to their quarters.

Next 1st Regiment Fife and Drum Corps was inspected. It was in command of Sergt.-Major Higgins and mustered 18 men. The inspection was minute and at its conclusion the corps was complimented.

Inspection of company quarters followed, resulting in more compliments for the battalion.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

In his first annual message to the Legislature, on Nov. 22, 1889, Gov. Ferry, in reference to the militia of the State, said: "It will be your duty to provide by law for organizing and disciplining the militia and for the protection and safe-keeping of the public arms. The organized militia of the commonwealth known as the National Guard, has made great progress during the past few years and is now in a very creditable state of efficiency. It is provided with the latest arms and with complete equipments, and, though small, will compare favorably in point of discipline and in the character of its officers and men, with the organized militia of any State in the Union. The National Guard of Washington has on several occasions given abundant evidence that it can be depended upon to maintain order in any emergency that may arise. Provision should be made to increase the militia force proportionately to the increase in population and wealth of the State, in order that the State may always have at hand a disciplined body of men who will give confidence at any time of danger, and maintain its authority at times of public disturbance."

The review in Olympia on Nov. 18, attending the inauguration ceremonies of Gov. Ferry, was a grand success. The military in the procession were: Mounted staff of Gov. Moore; mounted staff of Brig.-Gen. Curry; mounted staff of Adjt.-Gen. R. G. O'Brien; Co. B, Seattle, Capt. Green; Co. C, Tacoma, Capt. Fife; Co. D, Seattle, Capt. Kellogg; Co. E, Vancouver, Capt. Carr; Mason Rifles, Capt. Hills; Tacoma Cavalry, Capt. Ashton.

After the review a dress parade was held in the public square, the troops acquitting themselves very creditably. The infantry companies gave an exhibition drill which was frequently applauded, the Tacoma guards receiving especial attention. The Mason rifles also made a fine appearance.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Co. K, 8th Inf., Mass. Volunteer Militia, of Lynn, has been disbanded. The Boston Sunday Herald says: "The reason is understood to be on account of insubordination of the members and inefficiency of the company's officers. The company, among others of the 8th Regiment, was ordered to Lynn to assist in maintaining the peace and protecting property. As a matter of fact, a majority of the company, upon reaching Lynn, became, not the protectors of persons and property, but what must have been almost an armed banditti. Sentinels left their posts, non-commissioned officers got drunk, and in a few hours managed to bring disgrace upon themselves and their comrades in the other companies of the regiment who were present and manfully doing their duty. Citizens were insulted, and the company was in a complete state of collapse. Col. Osgood, the regimental commander at once ordered the company home and reported the fact to the Adjutant-General. The matter was immediately investigated, the facts were found to be substantially as stated above, and yesterday the commander-in-chief ordered the company disbanded. The penalty is met. It is a pity that some stronger mark of the commonwealth's censure could not be inflicted. Not an officer or man in the militia will disagree with the decision, which takes off the roll of soldiers of this State such a lot of miserable 'coffee coolers' as seem to have been borne on the rolls of Co. K."

The 1st Brigade, Massachusetts Signal Corps, were out for practice at Castle Rock, Maiden, at the rifle range and Tufts College, on Thanksgiving day.

The companies of the 8th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Col. Osgood, together with the field and staff officers, were on duty at the great fire in Lynn, Mass., a few days ago and did good service.

It is announced that the committee of officers of the Massachusetts militia, who some time since sent a circular to captains of the M. V. M., requesting opinions as to what should be done to improve rifle practice in the militia, has received about 40 answers. The committee will shortly make its report. It is known that it will recommend the appointment of an assistant inspector-general, and the furnishing of better ammunition than that now issued.

MINNESOTA.

The prize offered by the State of Minnesota to the regimental team making the highest score at the recent fall tournament of the National Guard Rifle Association is soon to be awarded, and is to consist of a set of six guidons for the regiment. Col. Bend has decided that the members of the 1st Regiment team, which won the match, are deserving of an individual trophy, and he is arranging to have a suitable badge made, and will award one of them to each member of the team.

Major C. M. Skinner, Lieut. E. W. Bird, Sergt. C. W. Carpenter and J. W. Block, Minnesota National Guard, indulged in a novel shooting match in St. Peter Nov. 20. The contest provided for 100 shots each with a rifle and a shotgun. In the rifle match Carpenter and Skinner won with a score of 814 out of a possible 1,000, to 791 for their opponents. With the shotgun, Bird and Block won with 184 out of 200, to 170 for their competitors.

VARIOUS.

The 6th Battery, Binghamton, N. Y., Capt. L. L. Olmsted, have settled on a programme of five assemblies, to take place at the armory under the patronage of the Country Club. The first was held on Nov. 25 and was a very enjoyable affair. The dates of the remaining entertainments are as follows: Dec. 11 and 27, 1889, and Jan. 3 and 15, 1890.

The Adjutant-General's report of Pennsylvania for 1889, it said, will show a great improvement in rifle practice in the National Guard.

The 47th N. Y. has 161 marksmen this year: Field and staff, 8; non-commissioned staff, 8; Co. A, 8; Co. B, 8; Co. D, 24; Co. F, 24; Co. E, 7; Co. G, 21; Co. I, 13; Co. K, 29.

2d Lieut. George C. Miller, of Co. D, 23d N. Y., has resigned. Pressure of business is the cause.

"Col. Frederic Plisterer, of the Adjutant-General's Office," says the Albany (N. Y.) Argus, "is busily engaged preparing tables for the Adjutant-General's report for 1889 and the official register, a book that is exceedingly handy for reference. The colonel says that there are changes to record in most of the National Guard organizations of the State, and that they average over 300 annually. The super-numerary officers' list is being gradually reduced owing to deaths and the failure of officers on that list to forward a report once a year stating their readiness for active duty."

Co. K, 12th N. Y., Capt. J. F. Boylan, will give a reception at Adelphi Hall, 50th street and 7th avenue, on Jan. 22. Whatever K undertakes it does well, both military and socially.

The board of supervisors of Herkimer Co., N. Y., on Nov. 22 appropriated the sum of \$2,000 to be used toward the purchase of the site of the armory of the 31st Separate Company, N. G., S. N. Y., Capt. A. H. Budlong, at Mohawk. The Legislature of 1888 appropriated the sum of \$15,000 for the erection of the armory on a site to be purchased by the board of supervisors.

The corner stone of the new armory for the 23d Separate Co., N. Y., Saratoga Citizens' Corps, was laid Nov. 22 noon by Grand Master John W. Vrooman, of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State of New York. There was a grand procession, and the line was formed shortly after 11 o'clock in the following order: Chief Blodgett and platoon of police; Marshal George H. Gillis and assistants; Doring's Band, of Troy; Saratoga's Citizens' Corps, under command of Capt. R. C. McEwen and Lieut. A. L. Hall and Waldo Rich; Rising Sun Lodge No. 108, F. and A. M.; Washington Commandery No. 53, K. T.; board of trustees, in carriages; Board of Supervisors of Saratoga County, in carriages; Gen. Parker and staff, in carriages; Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York, in carriages. At the conclusion of the exercises the visitors were escorted back to their quarters.

At the 16 games of the 7th Regiment, N. Y., Athletic Association, which take place at their armory Dec. 7 (this evening) there will be a very interesting programme of 23 events, which include running, walking, jumping, tussle-war, bicycle racing, etc.; and the following well-known distance runners have been invited to compete in a two-mile run: Mr. J. T. Connett, M. A. C.; Mr. W. D. Day, N. J. A. C.; Mr. E. C. Carter, N. Y. A. C.; Mr. Sidney Thomas, M. A. C.; Mr. C. O. Wells, Amherst College; Mr. E. Hjertberg, N. J. A. C.; Mr. A. B. George, M. A. C.; Mr. G. Y. Gilbert, N. Y. A. C.; Mr. W. T. Young, M. A. C.; Mr. P. T. Skillman, N. Y. A. C. This, undoubtedly, will be a well-contested race. The games commence promptly at 8 o'clock.

Captain C. W. Eddy, 33d Separate Co., of Hoosic Falls, N. Y., in consideration of his service in drilling a company of young ladies in the ward drill for a church entertainment in that town, was publicly presented with an elegant sword and belt. The captain gracefully acknowledged the gift, which was manufactured by Ridabock and Co., of New York, which is a guarantee of excellence, and on it was the inscription: "Presented to Captain C. W. Eddy by the M. E. Church Willing Helpers."

The heaviest fine imposed by the recent delinquency court in the 3d N. Y. Brigade, is in the case of J. M. Patterson, a private of the 18th Separate Co., of Glen Falls, who is required to pay \$50. T. Cornell, a private in the same company, is fined \$25. The proceedings and findings have been approved by Brig.-Gen. Parker.

The Rev. Dr. Maynard, F. R. H. S., chaplain of the 9th N. Y., will lecture on the Cathedral of France and Germany, illustrated, next Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 11, at Chickering Hall, 5th Avenue.

Capt. J. H. Lloyd, 21st Sep. Co., of Troy, N. Y., has been putting his company through a course of skirmish drills, and with marked success, both as regards the attendance and the progress made in the instruction imparted to the company. The 21st is one of the best companies in the Service.

The new uniforms of the Tibbitt's Corps of Troy, it is said, will cost \$4,000.

A representative of the JOURNAL, while taking a stroll through the woods bordering the Hudson, near Fort Washington, last Sunday morning, came upon two gentlemen equipped with signal flags, actively engaged in sending a message to a station across the river, located on the bluff at Fort Lee. The party proved to be members of the Signal Corps of Co. H, 7th N. Y., recently formed. The members of the corps kept at work with great zeal, and showed commendable proficiency in receiving and sending messages. The distance between the two signal stations was about two miles.

It is rumored that Lieut. Col. F. S. Benson, 47th N. Y., has sent in his resignation to Col. Gaylor.

The returns of the 21 Brigade for the parade in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Oct. 30, were only complete on Dec. 2, and show the strength of each command of the 2d Brigade out as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
12th Regiment	25	621
14th Regiment	24	358
23d Regiment	35	643
32d Regiment	25	272
47th Regiment	26	376
17th Separate Company	3	33
3d Battery	4	65
Headquarters, including Signal Corps	9	12
Total	166	2280

The following is the percentage present at the above parade of each organization of the 2d Brigade:
12th Regiment.....73.99
14th Regiment.....88.65
23d Regiment.....78.56
32d Regiment.....64.43

Advices from Chicago state there is discontent in the 3d Inf. Regt., I. N. G., and Col. Wheeler and his staff have resigned as a consequence. The action of the Legislature in reducing the annual appropriation for the support of the

State militia 25 per cent., or from \$120,000 to \$30,000 per annum, seems to be the principal cause of the resignation of the officers. Said Col. Wheeler: "We cannot possibly keep our heads above water financially with the miserable sum allowed us by the State. We might possibly by going to the people of Chicago and soliciting subscriptions, but that is something the 2d Regt. has never done, and it does not intend to do so at this late day. That is the only reason why the officers have resigned."

The second session of the Belknap court of inquiry was ordered to convene at the armory of the 71st N. Y. last evening. Over 40 witnesses have been subpoenaed, and it is likely that the labors of the court will not be concluded for some time. Capt. Belknap desired to secure the services of Maj. Asa Bird Gardiner, Judge Advocate, U. S. A., but that gentleman declined to serve. Capt. Belknap has secured counsel, we believe, in the person of an officer of the guard, Maj. C. H. Chauncy, Jr., 8th N. Y., is the recorder of the court. As the Major is known to be unhappy in idleness, and never so happy as when busy, his appointment on the board is a good one. At the first meeting of the court, Nov. 29, nothing of importance bearing on the case was elicited. Col. Kopper on being questioned failed to prove anything then by verbal evidence.

The following is the number of contestants in the different events at the Athletic Tournament of the 12th Regt., open to all amateurs, which takes place at their armory, 62d street and Ninth avenue, on Dec. 11, 1889: 50-yard dash, 63; two-mile bicycle, 18; 220 yard hurdle, 12; novice race, 1/2

mile, 78; 440-yard run, 57; 1,000-yard run, 55; obstacle race, 8; one mile walk, 24; boxers, 5; a total of 350 bona fide entries, the best on record for any military athletic meeting. That there will be a rousing time goes without saying.

Lieut. Edward T. McCrystal, in an appeal to the members of his company, dated Dec. 3, says: "The position of first lieutenant in Co. K, 69th Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., having become vacant through the resignation of John Woods, I hereby respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office. It is respectfully submitted to you—as it has been admitted by those within and without the regiment—that I possess every qualification required to perform, with honor to the regiment, the duties of the position, for which I earnestly request your influence. Were this not so, my regard for the interests of the regiment would constrain me to rest satisfied with the rank I now hold."

Capt. J. O. Johnson, attached to Brigade Hdqrs., N. Y. City, who just sold on the current joke last week, resolved to get square on somebody. Capt. Delafeld happened to look into the "snapper" last Wednesday at headquarters, and was in evident good spirits. After a short conversation, Capt. Johnson said: "That man Hogan of yours that is wanted as a witness in the Belknap court has got down pretty low. And I shouldn't think they'd want a man like him in a military court," concluded Johnson, all the while examining carefully some enlistment papers. "I don't really know anything about it," replied Delafeld, after a short pause and a contented look, "he's not in my company. Where is he?" "Well," continued Capt. Johnson

soberly, "at last accounts, from the report of a diver, he was down playing poker with McGinty."

Asst. Surg.-Gen. Wm. F. Duncan, on the staff of Gov. Hill, of New York, was married on Dec. 4 to Miss Hattie Louise Campbell, daughter of Mr. Samuel Campbell, of 355 West 56th street, New York City. The prominence of the parties concerned made the occasion an interesting one.

Gen. Stephen R. Smith, one of the most widely known men of the Connecticut National Guard, died at his home in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 4.

The officers of the 12th N. Y. will elect a lieutenant-colonel on Dec. 8. The name of the candidate, for some reason, was ordered to be kept a profound secret; but it is said his name will be quite a surprise.

The 8th N. Y., Col. Scott, was inspected Dec. 5 in their new armory. The number present was 375, absent, 57; aggregate, 432. Last year the number present was 341, absent, 90; aggregate, 431. The full returns will be given next week.

Lieut.-Col. James Moran, 66th N. Y., at last accounts (Dec. 5) was still the leader in the Evening World's popular vote, the total number of which was 15,640. Captain Dave Wilson was next with 14,532 votes. The ladies are allowed to vote also, and if this powerful factor still keeps loyal, the other candidates will have no show. It is rumored that Major Klipp, of the 7th N. Y., is keeping shady as the "dark horse."

Advices from Hartford, Conn., Nov. 30, state that all but one of the original resignations of the officers of the 1st

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Regiment, which were returned by Brig.-Gen. Graham, have again been forwarded and all but four or five of these have reached the commander-in-chief. The only one which was not forwarded is that of Lieut. Avery, who is out of town.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A.—Dismounted non-commissioned officers should wear the straight sword.

L. F. E.—See answer to "H." in Journal of Nov. 30, page 279. The man will receive the half pay due him when he is released from confinement and receives his discharge.

F. H. B. asks: Is the following movement in bayonet exercise allowable: Prime parry; retire; thrust? Paragraph 141, Upton's Infantry Tactics, is the only language touching it. Ans.—Yes.

Anxious Reader.—The last amnesty proclamation closed Jan. 1, 1874, so that the next one, if there should be one, would be from that date to a date to be fixed. A man who deserted in 1880, is liable to arrest and punishment. What the length of the confinement would be we cannot say, probably 3 or 4 years in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth.

M. McF. asks: Who, under the decisions made, is the proper custodian of civilian clothing belonging to soldiers, which has been brought into garrison? Ans.—The company commander, represented, generally, by his 1st sergeant, acting under his orders.

Ex-Md. asks: Is it possible for a private in the line to get into the Hospital Corps when he has only been in the Army for a short time? Ans.—Yes, it is possible, although the regulations require, whenever practicable, a service of at least one year in the line.

H. F. W. asks: Will you kindly inform me through the columns of your paper as to the names of the studies included in the competitive examinations for an appointment at Annapolis? Ans.—A copy of regulations answering this question has been mailed to you.

T. F. C. asks: What is the best volume for use of officers of the N. G. to study for general information as to the art of war. Ans.—Elements of the Art of War, by James Merour, professor of civil and military engineering, U. S. Military Academy, for sale by John Wiley and Sons, 15 Astor Place, N. Y., is an excellent work.

2. What is the best way to clean white facings and what with? We tried gasoline which takes out the grease, but does not seem to remove the stains from perspiration, etc. Ans.—See answer to correspondents, p. 193, JOURNAL OF Nov. 2, 1889.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The first of the big steel rifled breech-loading guns manufactured at Watervliet is now at the Government proving grounds at Sandy Hook. Two of the new breech-loading mortars were also shipped at the same time. The construction of the gun has been a matter of great mechanical delicacy and over 10,000 measurements were taken of it at the various stages of its construction. The result of the test of the gun next week at Sandy Hook will be awaited with interest.

Gen. Benét, chief of ordnance, and Capt. Smith, his senior assistant, made a visit of inspection this week to the Bethlehem Iron Works and the Watervliet Arsenal. Before returning to Washington they expect to visit Sandy Hook to witness the preliminary tests with the new all-American 8-inch steel gun, which, it is now expected, will be ready for test on Tuesday next.

The United Service Gazette says: "It is not generally known, at least to the public, that every time

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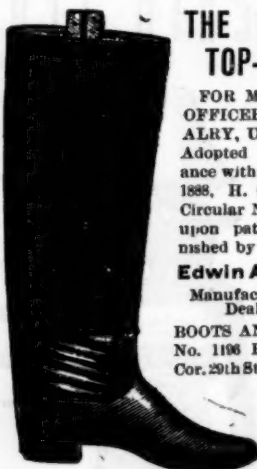
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one of the big guns of the Navy is fired bang goes a moderate income. The 110-tonner costs \$153 for shot, powder, and cartridge—thus: 900 lb. of powder, \$70; 1,800-lb. projectile, \$30; and silk for cartridge, \$3. But the 110-tonner only lasts ninety-five rounds. It will then be absolutely unfit for use. As the original cost of the gun is \$16,500, its worth may be reckoned at \$174 per shot, making the total \$237 every time the gun is fired. Calculated in the same way, the 67-tonner, which costs \$10,000 to construct, and will be useless when 127 rounds have been fired, costs \$184 per shot; while the 45-tonner, with an initial cost of \$6,300 and a gun life of 150 rounds, costs \$98 per shot."

The *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette* says: "On dit that the new magazine rifle is to be issued to the First Army Corps next February. The Government factories at Enfield and Sparkbrook are working full time, and we are glad to hear that several private firms have been given large contracts for the rifles, and for special parts which will be put together afterwards at the Government factories. Large orders for the necessary ammunition have also been given, so that it really looks as if the arming of the First Army Corps with the new magazine rifle will soon become an accomplished fact."

Further trials with armor-piercing projectiles have just been made at Portsmouth. The weapon used was an ordinary 6-inch breech-loader, and the projectiles consisted of three of Hoult's armor-piercing shells and two of the ordinary Palliser shells. The armor-plate, which was by Brown, of Sheffield, was of the composite character, measuring

10½ inches thick, with the usual deal backing. Two of the Hoult rounds went clean through plate and backing, while the third stuck; the Palliser shells merely burst on impact and cracked the plates.

The trial of Brown's second armor-plate was to be carried out on Nov. 25 on board the *Nettle* at Portsmouth, England, when the usual five rounds—three of armor-piercing and two of Palliser shot—will be fired. Some additional interest is attached to this trial on account of the character of the former plate.

Speaking on the subject of heavy guns, the *United Service Gazette* says: "Practically speaking, it is not a matter of very great importance whether the deviation from the original axis of the gun amounts to ¼ or 1½ inch, or that nearly the whole amount of the deflection took place during the firing from the Woolwich carriage. The fact remains that the structure of this gun is too weak for the rough usage to be expected in actual warfare. Enough has been said lately to show that a strong reaction is setting in against our monster ordnance. The saving of weight that will be brought about by adopting lighter guns will no doubt be fully appreciated by the naval architects and engine designers—that is, if the latter are allowed to have any voice in the matter."

A good story has been told of a medical officer recently on duty at Camp Schofield. He was drilling one day a detachment of three hospital corps men and in order to properly align them, he gave the command "Dress up in left centre."—*Kansas City Times*.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Berlin wits have invented the name for a new disease with which the parade loving Emperor of Germany is said to be afflicted—*deglutium*.

CAPTAIN HULTON and Lieut. Francis Barrett, of H. M. S. *Amphion*, have been tried by Court-martial for having run the ship on a rock at Haro' Point, Puget Sound, during a fog. The sentence passed is a reprimand for the captain and the loss of one year's seniority for the lieutenant.

The Duke of Connaught has distinguished himself by doing what no other British Prince has ever done—he has made a public speech in Hindustani to the Native troops under his command at Poonah. Indians feel more confidence in a man who can speak their own language, and this is particularly the case with the Sepoys, whose chief cause of complaint nowadays is that their officers do not understand their language and their ways so well as they did in the days of good old John Company.

It is related that when the 42d Highlanders, or Black Watch, landed in Calcutta in the end of 1857, they were marched to the Scotch Kirk on Sunday in their full dress, with kilts and bonnets, to the great admiration of the public. But the mosquitoes from the large tank near the kirk smelt fresh blood and invaded the sacred building, and soon found their way to the unprotected parts of the Highlanders' legs, especially about their naked knees. For a while the men endured it bravely. Then one soldier, and next another, began to slap at the mosquitoes, until so many of them were fiercely slapping at their knees that the noise overwhelmed the preacher's voice, and he stopped his discourse, so

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- I. Coast Defences. By Captain EDWARD FIELD, U. S. A.
- II. Naval Education. By Lieut. RICHARD WAINWRIGHT, U. S. N.
- III. Adits. (A Short Story.) By Captain WILLIAM C. BARRETT, U. S. A.
- IV. The Revenue Marine Service. By Lieutenant H. D. SMITH.
- V. The National Guard. (The First of a Series of Six Papers.) By Lieutenant A. C. SHARPE, U. S. A.
- VI. Chronicles of Carter Barracks. By Colonel H. W. CLOSSON, U. S. A.
- VII. Comity in the Mem. By a LIEUTENANT IN THE NAVY.
- VIII. The Army as a Home. By Major WM. H. POWELL, U. S. A.
- IX. Some Cavalry Leaders I have known. By GENERAL T. J. JORDAN.
- X. Our Contemporaries. By Medical Director EDWARD SHIPPER, U. S. N.
- XI. Trials of Staff-Officers. (The First of a Series of Twelve Papers.) By Captain CHARLES KING, U. S. A.
- XII. Service Salad.
- XIII. Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

As a frontispiece to the January number will be printed a portrait of Captain Charles King, U. S. A., to be followed from month to month by portraits of other "Service Celebrities."

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A PHENOMENAL LEG.

A TOURIST in the Channel Islands claims to have discovered in St. Samson Parish Church, Guernsey, the world's champion epitaph. A marble tablet over the reading desk records the virtues of Lieut. Thomas Falls, aged 18, of the 12th Infantry Regiment, who was killed in battle on April 6, 1799. The inscription proceeds: "He was struck by a solid cannon ball weighing 26 pounds, which lodged between the two bones of one of his legs. The wound inflamed considerably, but, although it was examined by the regimental surgeon, the presence of the cannon ball was not noticed until after death, which took place six hours afterwards, when it was extracted, to the surprise of the whole army." The man who made the discovery was one Matthew Crookshank, a hard-headed surgeon, destitute alike of sense of humor and veneration for the antique. He has never met with a leg of physical proportions extensive enough to receive, stow away, and hide from public gaze a 26-pound cannon ball, so he has written to a medical paper indignantly demanding whether the outrageous falsehood is not out of place in the House of God.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by C. A. SNOO and Co., Patent Attorneys, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D.C., all bearing date of December 3:

Erik G. N. Salenius, Stockholm, Sweden, cartridge magazine for firearms.

John S. Blankman, Washington, D. C., tubular gun sight.

Paul E. Collins, Boston, Mass., adjustable propelling mechanism for vessels.

Nelson R. Bowdish, Skaneateles, N. Y., steam boiler.

George W. Roes Harrison, Me., rowlock.

THE *Journalist* of October 26 devotes several pages to an illustrated article on "Pears' Soap," with special reference to Mr. Thomas J. Barratt, the head of the great concern of A. and F. Pears, of Oxford street, London. For one hundred years the name of this concern has appeared in the newspapers of the day, until now their annual expenditure for advertising announcements, in one form or another, amounts to £120,000, or six hundred thousand dollars, and their business is sufficiently extensive to justify the rejection of an offer for it of five

million dollars in cash. The intellectual ability required to manage the affairs of such an establishment, having its branches all over the world, is indicated by a portrait of Mr. Barratt which accompanies the article. An English Consul reports to his Government that he has found the advertisements of Pears and their soap in the inmost recesses of China. Another correspondent reports that he found a deserted raft on one of the rivers of Canada, a hundred miles from civilization, with no cargo whatever except a solitary cake of Pears' soap, which explains how the raft came to be washed ashore. The voyager meets with the familiar announcement emblazoned on the cliffs of New Zealand as he coasts that distant island, and British soldiers in the Sudan met with it on the rocks even there. The advertising business of this mammoth concern in the United States is in the hands of Mr. J. H. Bates, through whom they spend over a hundred thousand dollars annually, and under Mr. Bates' skilled management every dollar of it is made to tell in proclaiming to a listening world the virtues of Pears' soap.

BAKING powders are not strictly in the line of ordnance material, but they seem to have a warlike quality, if we may judge from the contests they provoke between rival manufacturers. The Cleveland Baking Powder Company has, as we see it stated, given an order to Mr. J. H. Bates to expend \$600,000 in advertising their special brand, and there is no man more capable of making the loudest possible report with this amount of ammunition.

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BIRTHS.

CLENDENIN.—At Fort McIntosh, Tex., Nov. 19, to the wife of Asst. Surg. Paul Clendenin, U. S. A., a son.

MARRIED.

GLOVER—CLEBORNE.—At Norfolk, Va., Nov. 27, HENRY WARBURTON HENRY GLOVER to EDITH HERVE, daughter of Medical Director C. J. Cleborne, U. S. N.

DEMPSY—MISKEY.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 27, Capt. CHARLES A. DEMPSY, 2d U. S. Inf., to MARY VASHTI, daughter of the late William F. Miskey, Jr.

DRAPER—TAYLOR.—At Annapolis, Md., Nov. 27, Lieut. H. L. DRAPER, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss EDITH L. TAYLOR.

MCANDREW—ROOPE.—At Scranton, Pa., Nov. 26, Lieut. JAMES W. MCANDREW, 21st U. S. Inf., to Miss NELLIE ROOPE.

MOORE—GARDNER.—At Baltimore, Md., Nov. 27, Lieut. JAMES M. MOORE, U. S. R. M., to Miss ZENOBIA GARDNER.

STEVENS—MAFFET.—On Wednesday, December 4, at St. Stephen's Church, Wilkesbarre, Pa., by the Rev. Henry L. Jones, SARAH CORVELL, daughter of Wm. H. Maffet, Esq., to Lieut. CHARLES J. STEVENS, 9th Cavalry, U. S. Army.

SHEPLEY—PERIN.—At St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 4, Mr. E. A. SHEPLEY to Miss SOPHIA PENN PERIN, daughter of Col. Glover Perin, U. S. A., retired.

STRYKER—PERIN.—At St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 4, Mr. J. E. STRYKER to Miss VIRGINIA LANGDON PERIN, daughter of Col. Glover Perin, U. S. A., retired.

DIED.

BELTON.—At New York City, JOSEPH F. BELTON, son of the late Col. Francis S. Belton, 4th U. S. Art.

BROWN.—At Grafton, West Virginia, Nov. 20, General GEORGE W. BROWN, brother of Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N.

ELLSWORTH.—At Mechanicsville, N. Y., Nov. 6, Captain EPHRAIM D. ELLSWORTH, U. S. A., retired.

HAWES.—At Covington, Ky., Nov. 22, JAMES MORRISON HAWES, formerly Captain 2d U. S. Dragoons.

MICHAELIS.—At Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me., Dec. 1, entered into rest MARGARET LAWRENCE, beloved little daughter of Major Otho E. and Kate Woodbridge Michaelis, aged 12 years and 6 months.

OLIVER.—At Augusta Arsenal, Ga., December 2, Master Armorer ADAM OLIVER, in the 70th year of his age, and for nearly half a century a trusted employee of the Ordnance Dept.

STEELHAMMER.—At Spjutsogrd, Sweden, Nov. 4, ADELE, wife of Capt. Charles Steelhammer, U. S. A.

WILKESON.—At New York City, Dec. 2, SAMUEL WILKESON, in the 73d year of his age.

WOOD.—On Nov. 29, at her residence, 1525 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., in her 86th year, ANN HUNTER DEWEES, widow of the late Alan Wood, and aunt of Mrs. Thos. B. Dewees and Mrs. Philip Bettens.

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